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Wednesday, February 28, 1973
Phalguna 9, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 28, 1973/
Phalgun 9, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of backward regions during Fifth Plan

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*121 SHRI C JANARDHANAN
SHRI BHAGIRATH
BHANWAR

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the development of backward regions had not been given sufficient importance in the previous five year Plans and

(b) if so, whether any special emphasis will be laid on the development of backward regions in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The successive Five Year Plans have laid emphasis on the development of backward regions in the country. The State Governments who have the primary responsibility for the development of backward areas have been asked by the Planning Commission to identify backward areas and formulate and implement programmes for their accelerated development.

(b) Measures for the speedier development of the backward areas are proposed to be intensified during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The thinking of the Planning Commission in this behalf is contained in the Approach Paper which has already been laid on the Table of the House. It is expected that the programme of national minimum needs of Rs 3300 crores will do help to a great extent in developing the backward regions in the country.

SHRI C JANARDHANAN It is clearly stated in the Approach Paper of the Planning Commission that the primary responsibility for the development of the backward regions lies with the State Governments. Apart from giving some financial aid from the Centre, has the Central Government got some concrete proposals in building up the infra-structure and other things to guide the State Governments in this respect?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA In order to create the infra-structures, the Central Government has identified 225 districts as industrially backward districts. Besides some more districts are identified as industrially backward districts for 10 per cent subsidy. The Central Government is giving grants and loans for the development of the hilly areas. All these Central aids are being given to create the infra-structure in these respective areas.

SHRI C JANARDHANAN What are the criteria by which the Central Government determines a region to be backward? Would the per capita income of a State will also be taken

into consideration when you decide these things?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There are various criteria. Per capita income, industrial backwardness, and so far as communications are concerned, the backwardness in communications—all these criteria are applied. Naturally, per capita income is perhaps one of the important criteria.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : माननीय मंत्री जी ने (क) भाग के उत्तर में बताया है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास की जवाबदारी राज्य सरकारों की है और पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कुछ धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सत्य है कि पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिये जितनी धनराशि केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य सरकारों ने मांगी थी, उतनी धनराशि राज्य सरकारों को दी गई तथा जो धनराशि दी गई थी, उस का भी ठीक से उपयोग नहीं हुआ, इसी लिये योजना की जो प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं हो पाई? दूसरा प्रश्न—पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिये जिस धनराशि का प्रावधान आप ने किया है—आप के स्टेटमेंट के मुताबिक 3300 करोड़ रुपये है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यवार कितनी कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान आपने किया है और राज्य सरकारों ने कितना धन मांगा है?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Central assistance given to the States is given on the basis of the formula adopted by the National Development Council. It is true that various States have been demanding assistance. It is not possible for us to meet all their demands because we are to go according to some set principles. Regarding Rs. 3300 crores which I have mentioned, it is related with the basic minimum national programme and it has

to be worked out, because this is the approach to the Fifth Plan; all the details will be worked out later.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It has been stated that stress has been laid in successive Five Year Plans; perhaps it has remained a stress with no tangible results. Has the Government any statistics to show how many backward areas have come up to the standard of the forward areas? What has been the difference in the per capita income, in the beginning and after three Five Year Plans? We are in the Fourth Plan. What is the difference in per capita income between then and now in the backward areas?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I must confess that there is no statistics which I can give to the House today. But I can say one thing. Because of the efforts that are made backward areas are getting developed.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The disparity between the forward and the backward areas had grown.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In these 200 and odd districts which had been described as backward areas, are there districts which have raw material available? Are there some districts where no raw material is available for industrial development? What patterns have the Government drawn up for such areas, with raw material without raw material and other sources?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Ultimately for the development of the backward areas, integrated area development programmes according to the natural resources existing in those areas will have to be taken up. We have requested the State Governments to identify local resources and manpower and how they could be harnessed for speedy development.

श्री मंडल बिहार बा.पेवी यह एप्रोच-टु-फाइव ईयर प्लान है इस में बैकवर्ड एरियाज के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है—

‘The first step naturally would be to identify the backward areas on which efforts are to be concentrated’

लेकिन अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज को आइडेन्टिफाई किया जा चुका है—इन परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्यों का सन्तुलन मंत्री महोदय कैसे बैठाने हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार जो दो बम्बई निर्माण करने की योजना बना रही है क्या उस से पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का विकास होगा ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA The hon Member may be aware that the National Development Council had constituted two committees to go into the aspect on the basis of the report mainly known as Wanchoo Committee report. Industrially backward areas were identified on the basis of that report. What we have suggested here is very much consistent with the reply I have given to the hon Member earlier. We have requested all State Governments to identify these areas because we are interested in district plans. After the identification of the natural resources and man power we will formulate schemes for integrated development which will help us in developing these areas. Therefore, there is no inconsistency whatsoever. Regarding the second question about Bombay, I entirely agree that wherever the cities are over-urbanised there should be no further urbanisation or industrial activity in the city because it creates several problems and social tensions.

SHRI P M SAYEED Laccadive is one of the backward regions in the country. In many of the backward regions we notice that the infra-

structure for development have not been established. Of course, the hon Minister takes interest in Laccadive and he has been instrumental in getting us a ship. I want to know whether the provision of the infrastructure for Laccadive will be taken into consideration in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA Yes, Sir

SHRIINDER J MALHOTRA The main occupation in the backward areas is agriculture. May I know whether any special survey has been conducted as to what other subsidiary industries can be developed in those areas in addition to agriculture?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA We have requested the State Governments to carry out special surveys. While formulating our schemes and programmes for educated unemployed, we are trying to carry out several surveys which will help us in identifying the areas.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Bankura and Purulia are the two most backward districts of West Bengal. What concrete steps are the government going to take to develop these backward regions of West Bengal?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA As I have stated in my reply the Central Government can give some assistance or some subsidy but the primary responsibility is that of the State Government to take up several schemes. But I can assure the House that for the development of the backward areas the Central Government will not have only sympathies, we are prepared to give concrete help for development.

Plans to provide jobs to unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges

*122 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be

pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed job seekers in the live registers of Employment Exchanges throughout the country as on 31st December, 1972 Statewise; and

(b) the broad outlines of the proposed Plan to give jobs this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4301/73].

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: I wanted to know the total number of unemployed job-seekers. The Minister says that the number of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges for December 1972 has not been finalised. In view of the alarming magnitude of the unemployment in the country due to the wrong policies of the government, has the government any proposal to give unemployment dole or allowance to the unemployed persons untill they are provided with jobs? If the answer is in the negative, what is the reason for that?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The problem of unemployment is no doubt serious. But it will not be possible for the government to give any doles. We are trying to create jobs and self-generating employment and it is through these efforts that we shall meet the challenge.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the hon. Minister kindly give us the details of the schemes, so far as West Bengal is concerned, namely, the amount allotted and the persons likely to be employed in each scheme?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I require notice for this.

SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO: The statement laid on the Table of the House does not appear to be realistic. Is it not a fact that people who secure employment do not get their names

removed from the register in the hope of getting better jobs? Secondly, is it also not a fact that some people do not renew their cards and keep their names in the live register out of sheer disgust? So, will the hon. Minister say that the register is realistic?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is very much true that the live registers maintained by the employment exchanges do not give a correct picture of the unemployment position. There are many who get disgusted and do not renew their names. Then there are some who retain their names in the register even though they have secured jobs in order to secure better jobs. Therefore, government is taking some measures so that the correct picture may be available to the country.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: In view of the pressing unemployment problem, is it not a fact that the Planning Commission has approved a scheme to provide employment to five lakhs unemployed between 1st April 1973 and 31st March 1974?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes, Sir. Government have resolved that over and above the existing programmes we shall provide jobs or self-generating employment for 5 lakhs educated unemployed in the country during the year 1973-74.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपकी अनुमति से जानना चाहता हूँ जो स्टेटमेंट मंत्री जी ने रखा है उसमें 68 लाख 95 हजार लोगों के नाम रोजगार दफ्तर में लिखे हैं और 5 लाख लोगों को आप साल भर में काम देगे तो जितने नाम इस रजिस्टर में कम होंगे उससे ज्यादा नाम और दर्ज हो जायेंगे—ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार और विस्तृत योजनाएँ बनाने जा रही है ? पिछले माल आपने घोषणा की थी कि हर जिले में एक हजार लोगों को काम दिया जायेगा लेकिन दो साल होने

के बाद अभी तक सौ आदमियों को भी काम नहीं मिला है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो लोग अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवाने हैं उनको दो महीने बाद फिर से अपना नाम लिखवाना पड़ता है तो क्या आप कोई ऐसे नियम बनाने जा रहे हैं कि एक बार नाम लिखाने के बाद साल भर तक उसका नाम रजिस्टर में दर्ज माना जायेगा क्योंकि दो महीने के बाद लोग जा नहीं पाते हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have stated very clearly that over and above the existing schemes we shall provide employment for five lakhs educated unemployed. The existing schemes are also providing employment. It will be possible for us to give some clear picture after a few days because the schemes have already been taken up. I have no doubt that these various schemes, both in the rural and urban areas, will provide employment to a considerable extent.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने पूछा था कि हर दो महीने के बाद लोगों को अपना नाम लिखवाना पड़ता है वरना उसका नाम कट जाता है। काफी लोगों ने अपने नाम लिखा रखे हैं लेकिन उनके नाम कट गए हैं। (श्रवणान)

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि जिले की लेवल पर जिन लोगों ने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में लाइव रजिस्टर में अपने नाम दर्ज कराए हैं वे किस नेचर के एम्प्लायमेंट चाहते हैं और फाइव ईयर प्लान में कौन सी योजनाएं निर्धारित कर रहे हैं जिससे कि जिले के पैमाने पर उनको रोजगार दिया जा सके ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We shall examine this matter.

SHRI K MALLANNA Is it not a fact that the educated unemployment, especially among the medical and engineering graduates, is mounting up high? What are the schemes adopted by the Government to provide employment for these technical graduates?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA It is all given in the reply.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: May I know from the hon Minister what is the plan to cope with the situation in the rural unemployment which is increasing day by day?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have taken up several schemes, including crash schemes for rural employment, marginal farmers' development agency, small farmers' development agency, drought prone areas schemes and dry area schemes. The allegation that the crash employment schemes have not been found to be useful is not correct. These employment schemes have proved to be very useful and every State is demanding additional outlays for these schemes.

श्री राम सिंह भाव बर्मा : क्या रोजगार कार्यालयों को आप यह हिदायत देंगे कि जिन परिवारों में कोई कमाने वाला नहीं उन्हें रोजगार देने में प्राथमिकता दी जाये ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes, Sir. We are requesting all the employing agencies, so that priority is given to such families where there is no earning member.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know (a) whether the Government has got any estimation as to the proportion of the number of people whose names appear in the live register to the total number of unemployed in the country, and

(b) what is the actual definition of the term 'educated unemployed'?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: A survey was held and according to that survey, it is stated that about ten per cent of the people have not enrolled their names in the live register. Even then we are making further scrutiny as we are ourselves not satisfied.

Secondly, regarding the definition of the word 'educated', all those who have passed matriculation or secondary examination or above that are treated as 'educated'.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I appreciate the anguish and anxiety of the hon. Minister to create jobs for the unemployed people, both in the urban and in the rural sector. But the statement laid down by the hon. Minister is very dismal. On page 2 of the statement, it is said that for 1971-72, Rs. 31 crores were incurred and 80 million man-days of employment scope was created; for 1972-73, the allocation was to the extent of Rs. 48.9 crores; and upto January 1973, only Rs. 23 crores have been spent creating 62 million man-days of employment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why, while more allocation has been made in the current year's budget, the State Governments have not been in a position to spend these increased allocations and create more employment scope. What are the reasons for that? I would also like to know whether the Government of India or the Planning Commission has got any power or authority to go into the matter and create the scope for more and more employment.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The question relates to crash programmes for rural employment. As the House may be aware, it is after the rainy season that the whole programme picks up real speed. The figures are upto January. In the months of January, February and March, I am told that the amount will be exhausted on

these programmes and there will not be any shortfall.

Regional disparities in the country

*123. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest assessment of the Planning Commission regarding the regional disparities in the country with particular reference to Rajasthan;

(b) whether they have increased during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the latest State-wise figures of per capita income at current prices with the base year 1965?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4302/73.]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: As is evident from the statement placed on the Table of the House, the Rajasthan State has lagged behind. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the whole Rajasthan State, coming out of the princely order, for historical and geographical reasons, has lagged behind and if so, what steps Government or the Planning Commission propose to take for the development of the State of Rajasthan, specially in view of the circumstances mentioned by me?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As a country we are looking at all the backward States and areas, and as I have stated earlier, on the basis of the National Development Council's formula, we are giving all possible Central assistance, we are identifying rural districts which are industrially backward districts, and rural programmes like marginal farmers' development agency and small farmers' development agency have been taken up; particularly for Rajasthan

drought prone areas programmes and dry farming programmes are also taken up. I can assure the hon. Member that, in order to do away with the backwardness of Rajasthan, all possible endeavours will be made by the Central Government.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Since the programmes undertaken by the Government for the development of backward regions has not yielded any result, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any change in the approach of the Government with regard to identification of backward areas and development of backward areas, and if a change is contemplated what is the contemplated pattern of change?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The contemplated pattern of change is that we have envisaged an amount of Rs. 3300 crores for the provision of national minimum needs. Expansion of elementary education, roads, health facilities, sites for the landless rural electrification and all these factors are taken into consideration and naturally the amount will go to such areas where the development has not taken place, and I am sure that all the backward areas, including Rajasthan, will get enough assistance out of this scheme.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: What about identification of backward areas?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as identification is concerned, as I have said earlier, we have requested all the State Governments to identify the areas and to find out the natural resources and manpower, and we shall harness all these things in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : राजस्थान काफी पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है लेकिन विकास परिषद द्वारा जिन राज्यों का विकास हो रहा है उन्हीं को ज्यादा रकम

दी जा रही है लेकिन जो पिछड़ा हुआ एरिया है जैसे राजस्थान उस को कम रकम दी जाती है और जो रकम दी जाती है उस का सही उपयोग हो सके इस की जांच के लिये क्या आप ने कोई कमेटी भेजी है या नहीं ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि राज्य सरकारों को रुपया दे कर उसे पानी में डालने वाली बात तो नहीं है ? कोई जांच समिति आप ने बैठायी है ताकि रुपये का सही उपयोग हो सके ? यदि हां तो उस समिति से कोई रिपोर्ट ली है आप ने ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would like to repeat that the advantage of Central assistance is being given to backward States in accordance with the National Development Council formula, and if I may say so, it is States like Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar, Assam, Orissa and also the other backward areas who have been getting the Central assistance in a better scale *vis-a-vis* the other developed areas in the country.

Secondly, in order to get the schemes implemented, we have requested the State Governments to strengthen their planning machinery, and for the strengthening of the planning machinery also, we have been giving Central assistance to the tune of two-thirds of their expenditure. Besides that, we have requested the State Governments to take up district plans, so that it will be possible for us to identify properly the areas and to give them proper assistance.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : मैं ने यह पूछा था कि जो रुपया दिया जाता है उस की जांच के लिये कोई समिति बनी हुई है या नहीं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: He has mentioned about the formula laid down by the Planning Commission to help the backward areas. I have got great sympathies for Rajasthan. In Madhya Pradesh, every third person is backward because he is an Adivasi. May I know what priority you are going to fix up in order to help them? The entire State of Madhya Pradesh is backward, particularly Bastar and other districts where you cannot even go and there are no approach roads. May I know whether priority will be fixed for those areas which are terribly backward not backward alone?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Areas that are terribly backward will get priority.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

"Planning Commission has not carried out such assessment of regional disparities"

ग्रगर प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कोई एसेसमेंट नहीं किया है तो कौन यह एसेसमेंट करने वाला है? क्या यह विषय राज्य सरकारो पर छोड़ दिया जायेगा या इसके लिए अलग कमीशन बनाया जायेगा? क्या यह प्लानिंग कमीशन का काम नहीं है कि वह रिजनल डिसपैरिटीज का एसेसमेंट करे और राज्य सरकारो को स्पष्ट निर्देश दे?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I would like to submit that there is a set of criteria which governs the determination of the backwardness or forwardness of a particular region. One of the norms is based on the per capita income and these surveys are conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation. Therefore, the reply is correct in the sense

that the Planning Commission as such has not undertaken and does not undertake a study of the problem in order to determine the backwardness or the extent of backwardness of a particular region. So far, we have been depending mainly on the analysis of the Central Statistical Organisation.

श्री पन्नालाल बाबुवाल: जहाँ तक राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं, जहाँ पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है, पानी खारा है। कई गांव ऐसे हैं, जहाँ कुएँ नहीं हैं। पच्चीस वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी वहाँ लोग पीने के पानी की सुविधा में बर्चित हैं, बिजली की बात तो अलग है। क्या सरकार उन गांवों में पाइपलाइन के द्वारा भीठा पानी पहुँचाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है? आज भी हरिजन लोग हिन्दू समाज की दया पर निर्भर हैं। क्या सरकार हरिजनों के लिए पीने का पानी पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने सवाल रिजनल डिसपैरिटीज के बारे में है। पीने के पानी का सवाल इस में कैसे आ जायेगा?—श्री अहिरवार।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि राज्य सरकारें ही अपने-अपने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को घोषित करेंगी। क्या पिछले पच्चीस साल का इतिहास यह नहीं बताता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिये पैसा दिया गया है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने राजनैतिक निर्णय लेकर अन्य क्षेत्रों पर पैसा खर्च कर दिया है और पिछड़े क्षेत्र आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी योजना बानयेगी कि जिन क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्पेसिफिकली उन्हीं

के लिए पैसा निर्धारित करे, ताकि राज्य सरकारें उन क्षेत्रों को न भुला सकें ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA We are concerned with all the backward areas. This scheme of National Minimum Needs Programme is with the intention that they should necessarily identify the villages and areas and the amount should directly go to such schemes and in that case there will not be any option left for the State Governments.

श्री रामप्रवतार तार्ष्णी, बिहार भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। क्या बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री न पसी हाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के मिल मिलने में कोई योजना भेजी है, अगर हा तो क्या सरकार न उस योजना का अध्ययन कर लिया है और उस के बारे में उस की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA Recently I was in Bihar and the Chief Minister of Bihar has said that they will be submitting schemes to the Central Government. But he has insisted and emphasized that in view of the backwardness of Bihar, more and more central assistance should follow. We have assured the Chief Minister of Bihar that they should prepare area development programmes, particularly for backward areas and we shall take a sympathetic view.

Stepping up of Fourth Plan outlay by the Central Government

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*124 **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO**
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state—

(a) whether stepping up of Fourth Plan outlay (1973-74) by the Centre is unlikely at this stage;

(b) whether the targets to be achieved during Fourth Plan have fallen short of the expected results, and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The mid-term appraisal showed such a possibility.

(c) The reasons are given in the Mid-term Appraisal which was discussed in the House on 5th and 6th April 1972.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO May I know Sir whether the Centre is considering infusing a large dose of assistance to the State Plans next year a little over Rs 800 crores which is the balance left out of Rs 500 crores earmarked for the States as assistance during the entire Fourth Plan period? If it is so, may I know what was the total amount or assistance given to Orissa State and whether most of the projects in the Orissa State will be affected in case sufficient assistance is not given to the Orissa State?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA I require notice for this question.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO May I know whether this was due to the refusal of foreign assistance on the part of those who promised us before the formulation of our Fourth Five-year Plan? If so, to what extent has it affected the outcome of the Fourth Five-year Plan?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA, As we have stated at the time of the Mid-Term Appraisal, the financial outlays as were envisaged would be fulfilled but there may be shortfall of about 10 per cent of physical targets so far as the Fourth Plan is concerned.

श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के फाउण्डे में बिहार राज्य के सम्बन्ध में कितनी धनराशि की कटौती की गई है और वह कटौती किस-किस मद में की गई है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It does not arise out of the main question. No cuts were made so far as Central assistance is concerned

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It has been admitted in both (a) and (b) that there is shortfall. Even if we have got financial targets fulfilled, which means, the administration is very careful to spend all the money, how does the Government propose to evaluate the actual production? We find in some places the targets are not fulfilled. At some other places they are fulfilled. How do you propose to evaluate them? Do you propose to have some machinery, to have some actual survey, to find out the actual position of targets?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have confessed in the House several times that so far we are not having the system, the correct information system. The Planning Commission is now insisting on the part of the State Governments to create correct information system at the State level and until and unless we create such a system, it is not possible for us to satisfy the hon. Member.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The hon. Minister has given us some figures which are somewhat confusing. He said that the targets in terms of expenditure of the Fourth Plan would be fulfilled. But he said, the physical targets may be short by about ten per cent. Considering that in the Plan period of the Fourth Plan there was inflation to the extent of between 20 to 25 per cent, how is it that he can say that the physical targets fell short by only 10 per cent?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: During the last year mid-term appraisal was undertaken and we have stated then that on the basis of the prices of 1970-71 the assessments are made. Even though the prices have gone up during the year the physical targets stand as they are.

कोटा को हवाई डाक सेवा के अन्तर्गत लाना

*125 श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चाल पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कोटा को हवाई डाक सेवा के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) इस समय कोटा के लिए कोई हवाई सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसलिए, उक्त प्रस्ताव व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोटा से जयपुर 150 मील दूर है और चीठी में तीन दिन की देर लगती है तो क्या आप के पास कोई माप दण्ड है जिस मापदण्ड के अन्दर यह कोटा नहीं आता हो ? यदि है तो वह क्या मापदण्ड है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : हवाई सेवा कोटा के लिए नहीं है। यह मैंने निवेदन किया और यह मापदण्ड आई० ए० सी० वालों को तय करना है.....

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : उन को कैसे करना है ? आप को क्यों नहीं करना है ? आखिर दस हजार, पचास हजार, 1 लाख

कितनी चिट्ठियों के ऊपर आप यह तय करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैरवा जी, आप बैठिए। विमान चलेगे तब एयर मेल चलेगा।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : उन को फोर्स करें न। उन को फोर्स क्यों नहीं करते ?

Import of Foreign Know-how during Fifth Plan

*127. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any guidelines for the import of foreign know-how during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) steps contemplated to ensure that neither there is any import of such know-how as is available indigenously nor there is any repetition of import of similar know-how;

(c) whether any survey has been made about the repetitive import of the same know-how during the past three years; if so, the number of such repetitions; and

(d) the reasons for not evolving and developing indigenous talent after importing a specific type of know-how once in respect of an industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRANAL KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government have, in 1969, laid down certain guidelines for foreign collaboration which will continue to operate

with such modifications as may be considered necessary in the light of the development of indigenous technology and the emerging technological requirements of the economy. These guidelines specifically provide for the avoidance of import of technology which is available indigenously. In order to obviate repetitive import of technology, the guidelines also require that all foreign collaboration agreements should incorporate a sub-licensing clause which would permit the transfer of know-how by the Indian collaborator to other Indian parties on terms to be mutually agreed by all the parties concerned. Although no survey as such has been made of the repetitive import of technology in the past three years, Government are aware that import of technology has been permitted to more than one Indian party for the same product. The need for such import arises due to the fact that a number of parties have to be licensed for manufacture of certain products in short supply and none of them possesses the know-how in a form which can be shared among all the parties. Wherever such multiple collaborations are necessary, Government take care to ensure that the terms offered are advantageous to the country and wherever possible, negotiations are co-ordinated and technology shared.

The question of not permitting again the import of a technology previously imported, has to be considered with reference to the time lag involved in the absorption of such a technology in a manner which renders it capable of being transferred to other units; and also with reference to the specific technological requirements at a given period of time. A condition is laid down in all collaboration agreements that within the period of the agreement the Indian Company should absorb the technology and also set up its own R&D facilities. Extensions of collaboration are not permitted except where considered absolutely necessary.

The "Approach to the Fifth Plan" stresses the important role that domestic technology has to play in our development effort and drive for self-reliance.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: In the statement placed before the House, it is said that "the Government are aware that import of technology has been permitted to more than one Indian party for the same product." This is understandable in the cases of private entrepreneurs, but would the Government, with all this information at its hands, explain the rationale or the justification when even public undertakings go in for importing the same technology over and over again?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): If an analysis is made, it will not be for the same technology. Some better technology or technology modified to suit other conditions has been imported. Particularly in the public sector, we try to see that there is no duplication in the import of technology.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Can the Government give at least an approximate idea of the investment that we are going to make in the fifth five year Plan for the import of technology, and as compared to the figures for the past four Plans, may I know whether the figures show an upward trend or a downward trend?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is too early to make any assessment with regard to what we will be importing during the fifth Plan. It is only after the final decision of the Plan and also after we make an assessment of the indigenous technology available to meet these requirements that a balance could be struck and we could make an estimate of the value of the technology which we would be importing. It is too early to make such an assessment.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: I wanted a comparative assessment of the past four Plans. At least those figures are with the Government. Have the figures shown an upward or a downward trend?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to have notice for this question. Naturally, when the investments have been going up from Plan to Plan, the import bill also would have been going up. But I do not have the figures here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This statement says that 'these guidelines specifically provide for the avoidance of import of technology which is available indigenously.' I would like to know whether it is not a fact that these guidelines are in some cases not actually being followed. For example in the recent collaboration agreements with Toyo of Japan for importing the technology for the fertiliser plant, is it not a fact that this technology is indigenously available actually within the Ministry itself, and therefore, to what extent these guidelines are being followed?

Secondly, the statement further says that there are conditions laid down regarding the period of the agreement within which the Indian company should absorb the technology. I should like to know whether this implies that no collaboration agreement is permitted in which the foreign collaborator who may be doing a turn-key job has no obligation to impart whole or part of his technology at all?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With regard to the first question, collaboration with Toyo for the establishment of fertilisers, the matter is still under consideration and under negotiation. But whatever is possible within the country indigenously, certainly we will not import them. I am not able to say at this stage as to what would be the scope of the Toyo Agreement; certainly this aspect will be kept in mind.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question was: whether such collaboration agreements are also being permitted under which a foreign collaborator is not under any obligation to part with his technology, particularly in turn-key jobs.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: As a matter of fact the policy is for avoiding turn-key jobs now so that the association of Indian technicians, Indian scientists and technologists would be there in the building up of any project hereafter and expertise would be built up within the country the policy is to avoid turn-key jobs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it the policy to rule out such collaboration agreement in which there is no provision for the transfer of know-how?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is right.

Worsening of Unemployment Situation at the end of Fifth Plan

*129. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unemployment situation would further worsen at the end of the Fifth Plan if the rate of economic growth is only 5.5 per cent during the fifth plan period;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to this aspect; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Past experience has shown that growth rate does not bear a direct

relationship to growth of employment. The approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan envisages a growth rate of 5.5 per cent taking into account various factors including financial and physical resources. Government are fully conscious of the need to tackle the unemployment problem through accelerated growth and specially designed programmes which will form an integral part of the Fifth Plan for generating a substantial increase in employment opportunities. During the Fourth Plan period itself a number of special programmes for employment have been introduced. The detailed Draft Fifth Plan now being worked out seeks to ensure a significant impact on the problem of unemployment of educated and uneducated both in urban and rural areas by the end of the Fifth Plan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: In the statement, the hon. Ministers says that past experience has shown that growth rate does not bear a direct relationship to growth of employment. But the approach paper is so much concerned about growth of population in relation to employment. The fact of the matter is that unemployment has increased from 3.5 million in 1951 to nearly thirty million in 1971. My question was very simple; yet it had been evaded. I asked: whether the unemployment situation would further worsen at the end of the Fifth Plan if the rate of economic growth is only 5.5 per cent during the Fifth Plan period. I would like him to answer positively.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): It is true, and they have stated that, that the experience of the past plans had shown us that the rate of growth is not directly, in all respects linked with the expansion of employment opportunities. Certainly the rate of growth is a very important factor but that is not the sole factor. That is what we have attempted or endeavoured to state in our reply to the question. The hon. Member has made a refer-

ence to the anxiety of the Planning Commission in the approach paper regarding the increase in population as well as the increase in the rate of unemployment; we have shared our anxiety with the country at large. (Interruptions). We have expressed great concern at the rate of growth of unemployment and therefore we have suggested measures in broad outlines, because we can do only in broad outline in the approach paper as to how we hope to deal with this problem.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Even after the explanation given by the Minister, I am sorry to say the point while I raised has been subtly evaded. When Government say that they have so many schemes to provide employment like 5 lakh jobs for the educated unemployed during the fifth plan period, the reality is something else. 8 lakh graduates will come out annually during the fifth plan period. I would like to know from Government whether even if the Government's efforts succeed, the unemployment situation will worsen further or will it improve at the end of the fifth plan?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am sorry if I have not been clear in my earlier answer. The unemployment problem at the end of the fifth plan will have been brought under substantial control and would have been reduced to limits which are manageable.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: May I know whether the rate of growth in unemployment is in any way correlated to the rate of growth of graduates and educated people?

MR. SPEAKER: In his previous reply, he has already explained it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that giving productive employment to a larger number of people will itself generate growth in the country, may I know what is the plan for giving more dispersed

productive employment to the people, particularly in the rural areas?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Apart from the normal natural employment that will be generated as a result of the implementation of such a big plan as the fifth plan as we envisage, there are special programmes of employment, particularly in the rural areas. Those special programmes will be taken up with care and speed and executed with efficiency.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I was referring to productive employment.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: When I talk of employment, I talk of productive employment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister agree or not agree with the fact that during the last 10 years in the private sector whatever little growth has taken place, it has not at all been reflected in creating job opportunities and on the contrary it has reduced job opportunities? Did they adopt labour-saving devices with Government's concurrence?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It is my misfortune to take a position that I would not like to have taken to disagree with the statement that the hon. member has made. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has made a wrong statement. I will produce documents to prove what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not made any statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has taken the House for a ride.

MR. SPEAKER: From the attitude he taking up, you should be extra cautious. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is he aware that when Mr. Subramaniam was Planning Minister he made a solemn promise on the floor of this

House that all qualified engineers will be provided with jobs within two years—I am speaking subject to correction. I would like to know whether that promise stands and if so, the number of engineers who are still unemployed and the number of engineers who are going to be provided with employment by the end of the fourth plan.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am aware of the statement of my distinguished predecessor. I would like to tell the hon. member that yet another year has to pass.

MR. SPEAKER: He said "within the next two years." You can always say "within the next two years."

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is difficult to match the wit of the hon. Minister. I would like to ask a very specific question requiring a three-word reply. I am rephrasing Mr. Chandrappan's original question. At the end of the fourth plan there will be 30 million unemployed or less than 30 million unemployed.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: As the hon. member has put me under an obligation to give a reply in three words, my reply is, "I need notice."

श्री बी० पी० मोय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेकारी की भयंकर समस्या है जिस में मंत्री और सदन सभी चिन्तित हैं, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने इंजीनियर आज के दिन बेकार हैं और एक वर्ष के बाद उन में कितने और जुड़ जायेंगे और उन्होंने जो अभी यह सदन में कहा कि अभी एक वर्ष और बचाया है, पांच लाख के लिए उन का कथन है कि पांच लाख बेकारों को वह नौकरी देगे, इस में कितने इंजीनियर्स को आप नौकरी देने वाले हैं, इस का व्यौरा देने के कृपा करें ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: In 1971, the number of unemployed engineers was 18050; in 1972 the number was

18,816. It is true the number has increased by about 800 but the House will be happy to know that about 10,000 more engineers who would have been added to the unemployed number, have already been employed in various schemes we have been taking up during the year. As assured by Mr. Subramaniam, by the end of the fourth plan it will be possible for us to absorb the engineers and highly qualified technicians in some jobs or in self-generating employment.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

✓ Micro-Wave Stations in Next two years

*126. **SHRI S. N. MISHRA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Micro-wave stations are planned to be set up within the next two years;

(b) what will be the percentage of the imported components for such Micro-wave set up; and

(c) what is the likely amount of foreign exchange involved in such imports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) About forty stations are Planned to be linked on microwave transmission system within the next two years.

(b) The value of directly imported equipment is about 18 per cent of the total cost of the projects.

(c) Foreign exchange of the value of about Rs. 9.00 crores will be involved for procuring the directly imported equipment.

राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता स बन्धी फार्मूले के पुनरीक्षण के बारे में राज्यों का अनुरोध

*128. **श्री धनराह प्रधान :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अपने सहायता फार्मूले को पुनरीक्षित करने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके सुझाव पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल धारिया)

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) हरियाणा, उत्तराखण्ड राजस्थान तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकारों ने पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की दिशा पर विशेषज्ञ बैठक हुए केन्द्रीय सहायता के राज्यों में आयोजन के वर्तमान रूप में मंजूर करने का मुझ बताना है । चौथी योजना के दौरान ही ने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता का राज्य में पहला ही पूरा पूरा आयोजन किया जा चुका है । अ. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान ही जान वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता की वर्तमान कपाटी में कोई परिवर्तन होने की सम्भावना नहीं है । बहरहाल पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सहायता विसं विधान्त के आधार पर आवंटित की जाये इस सम्बन्ध में अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है ।

World Film Classics over T V.

*130 SHRI T S LAKSHMANAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to show on TV representative works of early Indian pioneers in films as also important world film classics at present available with the National Film Archive of India, and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) and (b) Representative works of some early Indian film pioneers have been shown on TV after obtaining rights from the producers or their successors. Regarding world film classics also the rights of commercial exhibition on TV have to be obtained from the producers or their successors before they can be shown on TV. The National Film Archives of India do not hold rights of commercial exhibitions on film classics in their possession. They make available their copy for making further copies when authorised by the producers/successors.

Indian Journalists Attending U N General Assembly session at Government expense

*131 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of the Indian Journalists who attended last Session of the United Nations General Assembly at the expense of Government, and

(b) the basis of selection of the journalists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) No journalist attended the last session of the U N General Assembly at Government expense as such. However, one member of the Indian delegation to the 27th U N General Assembly in 1972 included an M L A who is also editor of a newspaper

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of an Institute for Energy Planning and a National Nutrition Commission

*132. SHRI PUPUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of an institute for energy planning and a National Nutrition Commission made in the Sectoral Plans prepared by different panels of the National Committee on Science and Technology;

(b) if so, main features of the proposal; and

(c) whether the different panels are engaged in the preparation of Sectoral plans?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The question of setting up of an Institute for Energy Planning is under study. No firm proposal in this regard has been made so far.

The Task Force on Nutrition set up by the National Committee on Science and Technology has proposed the setting up of a National Nutrition Commission. This proposal is yet to be considered by the Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Indian Science Congress's share in the Formulation of Policy for Technology

*133. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Sixtieth Session of the Indian Science Congress called for a share to the Congress in formulating policy for technology; and

(b) if so, the Government's views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, a discussion on Science and Technology Plan under the auspices of the Committee on Science and Economic Development of the Indian Science Congress Association, was held on the 4th January, 1973 during the 60th (Diamond Jubilee) Session of the Indian Science Congress held at Chandigarh from the 3rd to 9th January, 1973. But the Government of India have received no detailed communication from the Indian Science Congress Association in this regard.

Withdrawal of Permission for Expansion of Industries in Mysore

*134. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences for expansion of any industry in the Mysore State have been withdrawn after being initially granted during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) their number and the names of such industries whose expansion licences have been withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). During the year 1972 only one licence granted to Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory Ltd., Bangalore in 1962, for effecting substantial expansion of their existing undertaking at Bangalore for the manufacture of Malt Extract, was revoked for failing to take effective steps within a reasonable time.

Newspaper Finance Corporation for small and medium Newspapers

*135. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an autonomous Newspaper Finance Corporation to help the small and medium newspapers in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Bill will be introduced in this session of Parliament.

Instructions to States regarding setting up of Boards to deal with the Welfare Problems of Freedom Fighters

*136. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to all the States for setting up Boards for freedom fighters to deal with their welfare problems; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Government have issued no instructions to States/Union Territory Administrations for setting up welfare boards for freedom fighters. However, it was suggested to States/Union Territory Administrations to set up Committees to help freedom fighters in respect of their applications for pension. A number of States/Union Territories have set up such Committees for assisting freedom fighters.

Villages in Mysore to be provided with Telephone Facilities

*137. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of villages in Mysore State which have been given telephone facilities during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): 82 villages have so far been provided with telephone facility in the current budget year. Besides 27 more villages of this State are likely to get this facility by 31st March, 1973.

Application from Tamil Nadu for Licence

*138. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for licences forwarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu for new industries in the year 1971 and 1972 and the number of licences granted during 1971 and 1972; and

(b) the number of applications that are pending as on 1st December, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Applications for setting up industrial units are received directly from the parties. However, copies of applications are sent by the Central Government to the respective State Governments for their comments and recommendations. In so far as the State of Tamilnadu is concerned, the details of applications for industrial

Licences for the years 1971 and 1972 are as follows:—

	1971	1972
(i) Total No. of applications received	182	208
(ii) No. of applications for new undertaking out of these in (i) above	85	75
(iii) No. of industrial licences issued	52	35

(b) The number of applications pending as on 1st December 1972 is 750.

Ratio of Wage Bill-Excise Duties in Non-Financial Public Limited Companies

*139. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of wage bill-Excise duties in medium and large non-financial public limited companies in India;

(b) whether Government have conducted any studies in this matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government have not attempted to work out the ratio between the wage bill and excise duty payment in respect of large and medium scale non-financial companies. Nor is this ratio worked out, (or any data relevant to

such comparison compiled) by any authority.

According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1968, the total wage and salary payments by large and medium scale industrial undertakings, during that year (1968) amounted to Rs. 1222 crores. This estimate covers all industrial undertakings employing at least 50 persons and using power and at least 100 persons but not using power. The figure, therefore, includes wage and salary payments of private limited companies and partnerships also, in addition to public limited companies.

The net total Central excise duty collection during 1968-69 was Rs. 1295 crores. This figure would likewise include excise duty paid by companies/ industrial undertakings other than public limited companies.

The Reserve Bank of India which prepares periodic studies of the working of both public and private limited companies on the basis of the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of a sample of companies, does not attempt to work out the ratio of the wage bill, excise duty, but only gives, other economic ratios like capital-output ratio; sales-profit ratio; net worth-profit ratio; wages-profits ratio; and the like.

Income from Commercial Advertisements over Radio

*140. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total annual income from commercial advertisements on radio;

(b) whether such advertisements are to be introduced on T.V. also; and

(c) if so, what is the income expected from commercial advertisements on television?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Gross income earned annually from the Commercial Service since its inception is given below:—

	Rs.
1967-68	19,07,222
1968-69	82,22,548
1969-70	2,29,96,932
1970-71	2,95,99,054
1971-72	4,22,65,033

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Imposition of Sales Tax on Certain Products sold by Khadi Bhavans by Delhi Administration

1201. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sales Tax has been imposed recently by Delhi Administration on the Khadi quilt cover and cotton carpets marketed by the Khadi Bhavans under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Assam for Improving and Expanding Police Department

1202. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have asked the Centre for allocation

of more financial assistance to meet the expenditures for improving and expanding the State Police Department; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have invited schemes and suggestions from the States for improvement and modernisation of their Police Forces. Under the Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme, the Government of India have been extending financial assistance to the States in the shape of loan-cum-grant-in-aid to the States. During the last 3 years, the Government of India have extended the last 3 years, the Government of India have extended financial assistance to the Assam Government to the extent of Rs. 89 lakhs. Besides, the State Government have requested the Centre to meet the entire cost for raising a battalion but the Central Government could not accede to the request.

Panel of officers for appointment as Under Secretaries

1203. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of officers considered suitable for appointment as Under Secretaries to the Government of India was issued on 4th October, 1972;

(b) if so, whether the panel was in order of seniority and those on the panel ranked senior to all those whose names did not find a place on the panel;

(c) whether some of the junior officers got promotion earlier than their seniors thereby gaining financially; and

(d) whether some officers on the panel have not yet been promoted

whereas some officers not on the panel are continuing to officiate as Under Secretaries, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ministries have the authority to make appointments to casual and short-term vacancies from amongst officers eligible for promotion to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service even though such officers may not be on the Select List, if Select List officers are not available or cannot for any reason be appointed to such vacancies. These short-term appointments are not made in Ministries where Select List Officers are available.

Panels for promotion of selection grade officers as Directors/Joint Secretaries

1204. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotion panels are required to be issued every year as per general instructions issued by the Government;

(b) whether panels or suitability lists of Selection Grade officers for promotion to higher grades of Directors/Joint Secretaries are not issued regularly every year;

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons for not following the general instructions in the case of Central Secretariat officers; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure issue of promotion panels of Central Secretariat Service officers to

the grade of Director and higher every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) to (d). The posts of Director and Joint Secretary are not reserved for members of any Service. Suitability lists of officers of the various Services are maintained and officers are considered for appointment according to the requirements of the job and the qualifications and experience of the officers in the field of choice. Since these are not posts in the ordinary line of promotion within the cadre of any Service, the question of drawing up panels every year does not arise.

Panel for Promotion to the Selection Grade of Central Secretariat Service

1205. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8045 on 31st May, 1972 regarding preparation of Select List for promotion to the Selection Grade of Central Secretariat Service and state:

(a) whether a panel for promotion to the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service which should have been issued by the end of 1972 has been issued; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the measures taken by the Government to ensure that undue delay does not take place every year and that the officers whose promotion is unduly delayed due to non-issue of the panel do not suffer for promotion to higher grades because of stipulation of eligibility period for promotion to such grades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It has not been possible to finalise the Select List of Selection Grade Officers of the Central Secretariat Service because a large number of Confidential Reports had to be assessed separately by each Member of the Screening Committee. The Members have been requested to complete their assessment urgently, and the list is expected to be ready in the month of March, 1973.

Stay of officers in Delhi Telephone District and DGP & T for Eight Years in Delhi

1206 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1208 on 22nd November 1972 regarding duration of stay at one place of Divisional Engineer of Telegraph and Telephone Department and state

(a) the steps since taken to move officers of the rank of Assistant Engineer Divisional Engineer and Director who have stayed in Delhi for the last eight years or so (inclusive of stay in the Delhi Telephone District and DGP & T),

(b) the number of Officers under each category expected to be moved, and

(c) when the next move relating to those who have stayed for seven years will be ordered?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Orders for transfer for some officers have already been issued in November, 72. Orders for the remaining officers for the transfer would be issued in March/May 1973.

(b) The number of officers who became due for rotational transfer on

completion of 8 years of stay at Delhi as on 1-12-72

Director of Telegraphs	1
Divisional Engineers	7
Assistant Engineers	34

(c) They will be similarly considered for transfer during November, 1973, March 1974 and May 1974.

Entitlement of P & T Officers to more than one telephone instrument

1207 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4119 on the 13th December 1972 re entitlement of P & T Officers to more than one telephone instrument and state

(a) whether the DGP&T has ever made a check into the possible misuse of these facilities or their being in excess of entitlement or there being a change in the requirement of the service so far as the Officers in the Delhi Telephone District are concerned,

(b) if not the difficulties in making such a check, and

(c) when such a check is proposed to be ordered and whether its outcome will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) No, Sir

(b) The check has been ordered to be made

(c) This will be done in due course.

Reducing Expenditure on Raj Bhavans in States

1208. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised decision to cut down expenditure on Raj Bhavans in States; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Committee of officers set up to study the pattern of expenditure in the Raj Bhavans and recommend measures for rationalisation of this pattern keeping in view the need for maintaining reasonable standards and at the same time curtailing expenditure which is not strictly necessary, has yet to submit its report.

Holding a Plebiscite for Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh

1209. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to hold a plebiscite for having the Andhra State bifurcated; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction in T.V. Licence Fee

1210. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of reducing licence fee (Rs 30.00) for a TV set; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Concessional Postage for Hill Areas

1211. SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for introducing concessional postage for the hill areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production in Central Production Centre, Kerala

1212 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the production in the current year in the Central Government Production Centres of Altmagal and Muvathupuzha have dropped considerably as compared to the previous year, and

(b) if so, to what extent, the reasons therefore and the steps taken to increase production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes Sir; there has been a drop in production in Attingal and Muvattupuzha Centres during the current year (1972-73).

(b) While during the year 1971-72 the production in the two Centres was about Rs. 4.30 lakhs in value, it has decreased to about Rs. 1.83 lakhs in the nine months of 1972-73 (April, 1972 to December, 1972). The major reason for shortfall in production is the non-availability of scarce raw materials i.e. stainless steel and Tin Cans. However, steps are being taken by Government to increase production within the limitations of shortage of raw materials and limited foreign exchange.

Allocation of Raw Material to Central Government Production Centres in Kerala

1213. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the demand of Central Government Production Centres in Kerala for raw material was to the tune of Rs 23 lakhs and they have till end of December, 1972 been allotted a meagre sum of Rs 8.85 lakhs, and

(b) whether Government are aware that the Production in these Production Centres has been affected due to the scarcity of raw materials and if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). In the Budget Estimates for 1972-73, the Director, Production Centres asked for funds to the tune of Rs. 13.79 lakhs under the head "other charges", which included an amount of Rs. 7.53 lakhs for purchase of raw materials. Out of the allocation of Rs. 38 lakhs for all the

Small Industries Service Institutes in the 1972-73 Budget Estimates, under the above head, an amount of Rs. 8.85 lakhs could be allotted to the four Production Centres in Kerala.

2. In the Revised Estimates for 1972-73, the Director Production Centres asked for the allocation of Rs. 21.58 lakhs under the head "other charges". The allocation for all the Small Industries Service Institutes under the above head having been raised from Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 43 lakhs in the Revised Estimates 1972-73, an additional amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been allotted to the Production Centres, thus raising their total budget allotment from Rs. 8.85 lakhs to Rs. 10.85 lakhs for 1972-73.

3. The overall scarcity position of raw materials especially stainless steel sheets and tin plates has somewhat adversely affected the Production in the two Production Centres. The production in the other two Centres has however increased. Efforts are constantly being made to improve the supply position of scarce and controlled raw materials within the limitations of scarcity of raw materials and limited foreign exchange.

बिहार राज्य में भूमिगत हुए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

1214. श्री हुकूम चन्द कल्लुवाय :

क्या गृहमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को बिहार में 309 भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों में से कितनों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा कितनों को निर्वासित किया गया ; और

(ख) भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों का, जिला-वार, ध्यौरा क्या है ?
गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० महसिन) :

(क) और (ख) :—सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सप्ताह पत्र पर रख दी जायेगी ।

आसाम राज्य से भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों को निकाला जाना

1215. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को आसाम में भूमिगत 260 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों में से कितनों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा राज्य से निर्वासित किया गया, और

(ख) भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का, जिलावार, ब्योरा क्या है और उनका निर्वासित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन)

(क) और (ख) —सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Planning Commission's Suggestion to States to Reduce the Retirement Age from 58 to 55 years

1216 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to reduce the retirement age of Government employees in the State Government services from 58 to 55 years; and

(b) if so, on what consideration the Planning Commission has taken the above decision and whether any of the State Governments has found it possible to abide by the advice given by the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

1973-74 के दौरान बेरोजगारी का निवारण

1217 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय
क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि वर्ष 1973-74 में बेरोजगारी निवारण हेतु कितनी राशि का व्यय किए जाने का अनुमान है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : 1973-74 के केन्द्रीय बजट प्रस्तुत होने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध होगी।

पाँचवीं योजना के लिए विश्व मुद्रा

1218 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

श्री भागीरथ :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पाँचवीं योजना की क्रियान्वित के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अपेक्षित है ;

(ख) अपेक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा किम प्रकार प्राप्त की जायेगी ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) पाँचवीं योजना की परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी, यह तब तक बताना संभव नहीं जब तक इस समय ब्योरा तैयार करने के लिए जो प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं वे पूरे नहीं हो जायें।

(ख) अपेक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा, सामान, सेवाओं के निर्यात और श्रद्ध विदेशी सहायता की सीमित राशि द्वारा उपलब्ध होगी।

Posts Filled By S. C. and S. T in The Minister of Communications

1219. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts kept reserved for Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes during the last recruitment year, the number of posts filled and the number of candidates called for interview; and

(b) whether the rules regarding relaxation of standard were applied before rejecting the candidates for the above posts and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Setting Up of Institute For Energy Planning

1220 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal to set up an Institute for Energy Planning is under the consideration of Government,

(b) if so the main objective of this institute and

(c) by what time the proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) The question of setting up such an Institute is under study. No firm proposals have so far been made.

Demand for Calcinated Petroleum Coke

1221 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the assessed demand for calcinated petroleum coke at present and the projected demand for the Fifth Plan and the present capacity in the country for calcination both in the private sector and the public sector, and

(b) what is the present position with regard to the production and supply

of raw petroleum coke in the country as compared to the demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The estimated demand for Calcinated Petroleum Coke for 1972-73, 1973-74 and by the end of the Fifth Plan period are as under —

1972-73	1,20,000 tonnes (Approx)
1973-74	1,50,000 tonnes
1975-79	3,12,000 tonnes

The present capacity for calcination of petroleum coke in the country in the private as well as in the public sector are as follows —

Public Sector (1 unit)	45,000 tonnes
Private sector (1 unit)	65,000 tonnes

In addition to the above two units, another unit in the private sector which has been set up for calcination of Raw Anthracite Coal with a capacity of 12,000 tonnes per annum has also been allowed to calcine raw petroleum coke on a temporary basis. This has been done to utilise the capacity of the plant for calcination of petroleum coke till imported raw anthracite coal arrives in the country.

(b) The production of raw petroleum coke in the country is as noted below —

From Barauni Refinery	90 to 100 thousand tonnes
From Gauhati	40 to 45 thousand tonnes
From Digboi	6, thousand tonnes
	136 to 151 thousand tonnes

At present out of the production of Raw Petroleum Coke as indicated

above, the entire requirement of the public sector plant, about 50 per cent of the requirement of the plants in the private sector and the entire requirement of Raw Coke for manufacture of Calcium Carbide and others are met.

Request to Declare Assam as an Industrially Backward State

1222 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Assam Government have asked the centre to declare Assam as an industrially backward state and

(b) if so the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Assam has al-

ready been identified as an industrially backward State, and made eligible for Transport Subsidy Scheme. Seven of its Districts are eligible for Concessional finance Scheme and six for 10 per cent Central Subsidy Scheme.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas of Assam

1223 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the industries set up in the backward areas of the Assam State, district-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) While information about the names of industrial units district-wise, actually set up during the last 3 years is not available, licences have been granted under Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 for backward districts as follows

Year	Backward district	Name of industry
1970	. Mikir Hills	Cement
1971	. Goalpara	Paper
"	. Goalpara or Cachar	Vanaspati
"	. Kanrup or Nowgong	Vanaspati
"	. Kanrup	Methanol etc.
1972	. Goalpara	Wheat products
"	. Goalpara	Caustic soda, Chlorine etc.
"	. Cachar	Sugar
"	. Cachar	What products

The following industries are registered with the D. G. T. D. in the medium sector:

Goalpara district	Beer, soft drinks, bright bars and shaftings.
Kamrup district	Poultry, cattle and feed.

Regarding the small scale sector the following are the number of units registered as on 31st December, 1971

District	No. of units registered
Cachar	112
Goalpara	245
Kamrup	610
Nowgong	206
Mikir Hills	17
North Cachar Hills	Not available

Charges of Corruption against Tamil Nadu Ministry

1224 SHRI B. S. BHAURA.
DR. SHANKAR DAYAL
SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Shri Kalyanasundaram M.P. bringing out further charges of corruption against the DMK Government in Tamilnadu; and

(b) what steps the Centre has taken to make an investigation into those allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Besides the memorandum submitted by him to the Presi-

dent on the 7th November 1972, on which comments of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu have already been obtained, Shri M. Kalyanasundaram, M.P., has sent to the Prime Minister a further note containing some additional facts and some more allegations against the Chief Minister and some other Ministers of Tamil Nadu and also a rejoinder to the Chief Minister's comments. These have been forwarded to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for his comments.

Frequent appearance of persons connected with World Assembly of Youth in Delhi T.V. Programmes

1225. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Television in Delhi provides opportunity to people connected with the World Assembly of Youth to appear constantly in their programmes about youth;

(b) whether Government are aware that World Assembly of Youth is an organisation alleged to have received C.I.A. money; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No opportunity as such has been provided by TV Centre in Delhi to people connected with World Assembly of Youth.

(b) The World Assembly of Youth, Brussels is one of the organisations which had been named in the U.S. press disclosures in 1967 as an indirect recipient of C.I.A. funds through the Asia Foundation.

(c) The office of the Asia Foundation in India was wound up under Government orders in 1968.

Statement of Tamil Nadu Chief Minister regarding instituting an enquiry into the charges against State Ministers

1226. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Central Government has been drawn to the repeated statements made by the Tamilnadu Chief Minister stating that the Centre has no powers to institute an enquiry against him and the members of his Government or to investigate the charges of corruption levelled against them, and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is considered that there is no legal or constitutional objection to the Central Government appointing a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquiry into the charges of alleged misconduct or corruption against State Ministers.

One Asia Assembly Meet in New Delhi

1227. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian participants at the One Asia Assembly which meet in New Delhi in the first week of February, 1973; and

(b) the names of other delegates who participated in this meet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The required information, as obtained from the Director of Information, One Asia Assembly is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-4303/73]

Alleged Production of Fake Community Certificate by S D O. (Phones), Kerala

1228 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the C.B.I. conducted inquiries into an allegation of producing false community certificate against a Sub-divisional officer (Phones) in Kerala Circle;

(b) if so whether the CBI has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes

(b) and (c). The C.B.I. after making initial investigation did not register the case for regular enquiry, but desired that the matter may be dealt with at departmental level. Departmental enquiries are accordingly in progress

Jobs to Kerala News Print Trainees in Hindustan Paper Corporation

1229 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give direction to the Hindustan

Paper Corporation for giving jobs to the Kerala Newsprint trainees, who have passed the Paper Technology examination from the Institute of Paper in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Hindustan Paper Corporation are still in the process of setting up the Kerala Newsprint Project. Recruitment to the various posts in the project will be made, keeping in view the needs of the project and the qualified persons available and every consideration will be given to the Kerala Newsprint Trainees.

Recruitment of Engineering Graduates in N.I.D.C.

1230. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited had in the recent past advertised the posts of Junior Design Engineers reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates prescribed two years experience for purposes of eligibility for the posts;

(b) whether prior to this, more than half a dozen fresh Engineering Graduates having no experience were taken in 1971 by the Corporation violation of the Employment Exchanges Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRA-

MANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Two-year's experience was only a desirable qualification, not an essential one.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposed West Bengal Ordinance on Strikes and Lock-outs

1231. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Minister of West Bengal Government had sought advice from the Central Government for promulgation of an ordinance banning strikes and lock-outs;

(b) if so, the explanation offered by the State Government for the above measure; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Ordinance, 1973, has been received for obtaining the instructions of the President for its promulgation under Art. 213(1) of the Constitution. A statement of the Summary of objectives sought to be achieved by the ordinance is attached.

(c) The draft Ordinance is under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Statement

The Ordinance seeks to insert certain new sections in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 considered necessary in the context of the situation obtaining in West Bengal. The objective of the Ordinance *inter alia* is to provide for representation of a workman by a craft union of which he is a member to represent the workmen in

an Industrial establishment in an industrial dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act, if the craft union is a representative body of particular craftsmen in a specified area. This provision has become necessary in view of the judgment of Calcutta High Court declaring Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act void and inoperative. It also seeks to provide for the appointment of a Chief Presiding Officer for Tribunals and Labour Courts with similar powers as of the High Court under Article 227 of the Constitution of India for superintendence and supervision of the Labour Tribunals and Labour Courts with a view to ensure that these Tribunals and Courts work efficiently and reduce the delays that may be caused in the settlement of disputes on the lines of Bombay Industrial Relations Act. It further seeks to confer powers on the Conciliation Officers to summon witnesses, production of records and documents in relation to the matter under investigation and/or consideration before him. In view of the fact that the existing provisions of prohibiting strikes and lock-outs of Section 10(3) of Industrial Disputes Act are insufficient and regard being had to the backwardness of the country, need for rapid industrial development to remove abject poverty of the people, so that production is not lost on account of strikes on flimsy grounds or trivial issues, the State Government has felt it necessary to have powers to ban such strikes.

The Ordinance further seeks to prohibit retrenchment of the Industrial workers including managerial personnel without the approval of the arbitrator.

Springing up of Mushroom Indo-Friendship Associations in Capital

1232. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

3540 LS-3

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that mushroom associations for strengthening the Indo-friendships have sprung up in the capital;

(b) whether in many cases some foreign country invites experts on Indian intelligence under different pretexts and then the visitors are prompted to speak in favour of the host country and not very complimentary to their own country; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS PROF. F. M. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government are aware that a number of associations to promote friendship between India and foreign countries are functioning in the capital. Government are also aware that members of such associations are invited to the concerned foreign countries as guests. No generalisation would be possible regarding the conduct of such visitors to foreign countries. All citizens have a right to form associations. There cannot be any objection to activities seeking only to promote friendly and honourable relations between India and foreign countries.

Increase in Unemployment in States

1233. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in unemployment in each State in the last two years;

(b) whether the special schemes like crash programme for rural em-

ployment have made any progress in the last two years; and

(c) if so, the main features of the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4304/73.]

Foreign Nationals Overstaying in India

1234. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals arrested during the last six months for overstaying in India;

(b) whether there are a large number of foreign nationals whose period of stay in India has expired; and

(c) if so, their number and the action Government propose to take in such case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Intervention sought by Central Trade Union on proposed West Bengal Ordinance on Strikes

1235. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Central Trade Union Organisations including A.I.T. U.C. and I.N.T.U.C. have sought the Centre's intervention in disuading the West Bengal Government from its proposed move to issue Ordinances prohibiting strikes, lockout and retrenchment in the industrial units; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Representations have been received from several Trade Union Organisations including the I.N.T.U.C. Some of them have protested against the proposal to promulgate the Ordinance, while in some other suggestions have been made that President's instructions should be withheld.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Utilisation of resources to provide more jobs

1236. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Chief Minister stated recently that the available limited resources should be utilised for expansion of employment and not for providing extra benefits to those who are already in jobs; and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) We are not aware whether and in what context such a statement was made.

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployment Among Scientists

1237. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University in Chandigarh stating that unemployment among the scientists is increasing; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Stopping of Growth of Unemployment

1236 SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the concrete steps being taken by the Government to stop the growth of unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Government are making all possible efforts to generate increasing employment opportunities in all sectors. Apart from the programmes of economic development with an employment bias, which are likely to provide the bulk of the employment opportunities various special programmes have been undertaken in the Fourth Plan such as crash schemes for rural employment, schemes for educated unemployed, schemes for engineers, technologists and scientists as well as special employment schemes in all States and Union Territories. Substantial job opportunities would be created under the scheme for educated unemployed and scientists as well as special and Union Territories as well as the special schemes for engineers, technicians and scientists. More details are available in the brochure entitled 'Employment Opportunities' copies of which have been circulated among hon'ble Members. It is also proposed to formulate programmes which would generate additional employment opportunities for about 5 lakhs educated persons during 1973-74. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to intensify the tempo of the various programmes and it is expected that during the Fifth Plan period, the unemployment problem would be tackled to a substantial extent.

बिहार में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए योजनाएं

1239 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार ने बिहार में बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हा, तो उसका व्यंग क्या है और उससे कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित होंगे ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : मभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये मझा एल टो-1305173]

Educated Unemployed Provided with Jobs in Fourth Plan

1240. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the number of unemployed educated youth who have been provided with jobs so far in the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The programmes of development undertaken in the various sectors of the Plan have generated substantial employment opportunities for educated youth but precise estimates are not available due to paucity of data and problems of concepts and definitions. Apart from these programmes which are likely to provide the bulk of employment opportunities during the Plan period, the following special programmes undertaken during 1971-72 and 1972-73 are expected to provide employment opportunities as follows: --

Schemes for educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72 by Central Government which have provided about 45,000 employment opportunities during 1971-72; these schemes continue in the year 1972-73

and they are expected to create additional employment opportunities of the order of 65,000 during 1972-73;

Special employment programmes undertaken by States and Union Territories in 1972-73 are expected to generate about 3.7 lakh job opportunities inclusive of 70,000 educated persons, among whom 11,000 will be engineers.

Ownership Pattern of Existing News Agencies

1241. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5351 on the 21st December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the ownership pattern of existing news agencies has since been completed;

(b) whether the ownership pattern of newspapers and, particularly, of chain newspapers is also under consideration; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) to (c): The matter is being re-examined, in all its aspects, in the light of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court on the newsprint policy for 1972-73.

Provision for More Jobs

1242. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry is proposing to have further provision of Rs. 201 crores to be made this year for schemes for creating jobs as a

follow-up of recommendations made by the Bhagwati Committee;

(b) if so, the schemes that will be covered under this provision; and

(c) whether the Interim Report of the Committee has been kept in view while considering the policy approaches to employment in the next plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Extraction of Metals from Ores by "Bacterial Leaching" Technique

1243 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian metallurgists are thinking of using "bacterial leaching" technique for extracting metals from ores;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM. (a): Yes, Sir. Work is contemplated at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur; the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad; the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar and the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona

Experiments are also going on at the Atomic Minerals Division and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) Bacterial leaching leads to solubilise the metal value. The parameters for the application of this technique vary from ore to ore and environment in which such ores occur.

(c) Heap and in situ leaching studies, recovery of copper and basic research is proposed to be carried out at the institutions referred in reply to part(a) of the Question.

बिहार में बेरोजगारी

1244 श्री एस० एस० पुरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में माध्यम शैक्षणिक व्यक्ति, स्नातकोत्तर स्तर के छात्रों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई योजना शुरू की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन विचारों में से कौन सा सरकार ने उनके लिए कुछ निम्नलिखित राशि की सहायता प्रदान की थी , और

(ग) क्या पुरी राशि खर्च हो चुकी है और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

रोजगार बंधन के राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन्त लाल शर्मा) (क) में (ग). रोजगार बंधन के बाल रजिस्ट्रार के अनुसार 30 जून, 1972 को बिहार में रोजगार चाहने वालों की संख्या

546, 033 थी । इसका व्योरा इस प्रकार है --

1 मद्रिक में नीचे (निम्नलिखित)	297,104
2 मद्रिक पास	142,164
3 उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा पास व्यक्ति (इन्टरमीडिएट्स/पूर्व स्नातक सहित)।	51,503

4 स्नातक (स्नातकोत्तर सहित) 54,962

(1) कला	25,685
(2) विज्ञान	17,845
(3) वाणिज्य	2,410
(4) इंजीनियरिंग	4,085
(5) चिकित्सा	308
(6) पशु चिकित्सा	32
(7) कृषि	560
(8) कानून	975
(9) शिक्षा	2,964
(10) अन्य	98

जोड़ 546,033

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत, 1971-72 में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा राज्य सरकार को 135,60 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई। परन्तु किए गए काम को ध्यान में रखते हुए वास्तविक रूप से केवल 57,98 लाख

रुपये की राशि दी गई। इन स्कीमों को इस वर्ष भी जारी रखने की अनुमति दे दी गई है। 1971-72 के दौरान आवंटित और दी गई निधियों का स्कीमवार व्यय निम्न प्रकार से है :—

(लाख रुपये)

क्रम सं०	स्कीम	निधियां	
		आवंटित	वास्तविक रूप से दी गई
1.	प्राथमिक शिक्षा की कीटि में सुधार	65.01	53.48
2.	छोट उद्यमियों को सहायता	65.00	..
3.	ग्रामीण इंजीनियरिंग सर्वेक्षण	0.40	0.40
4.	कृषि सेवा केन्द्र	2.45	2.45
5.	पांचवी योजना के लिए सड़क निर्माण कार्यों सम्बन्धी अन्वेषण के बारे में ग्रामिण कार्यवाही	1.65	1.65
6.	ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति के लिए डिजाइन एकक	1.09	..
जोड़:		135.60	57.98

कतिपय स्कीमों के लिए स्वीकृत निधियों के उपयोग न होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त तैयार करने, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों व राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने तथा कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति और प्रशासनिक तंत्र गठित करने में काफी समय लगा। कार्यक्रमों में तेजी आने लगी है और आशा है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन स्कीमों की कार्यान्विति हो जायगी।

Recovery of Pakistani Arms and Ammunitions from Birdwal Village in the West Bank of Rajasthan Canal

1245. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani arms and ammunitions including certain parts of anti-aircraft guns, light machines and associated

ammunitions have been dug out at Birdwal village in the West Bank of Rajasthan Canal;

(b) the arms and ammunitions so recovered; and

(c) whether some Chinese made arms have also been found there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir, but no parts have so far been identified as of anti-aircraft guns, light machines and ammunition.

(b) On the basis of material received from the State Government a list showing the arms and ammunitions so far recovered is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

*List of Arms and Ammunitions
Recovered*

Item	Quantity
I. ARMS	
1. Rifles . . .	9
2. Revolvers . . .	2
3. Pistols . . .	2
4. Guns (12 bore) .	6
II. AMMUNITION	
1. Cartridges . . .	1,407
2. Khokhas . . .	19
III. SPARE PARTS	
1. Barrels of 2" mortar	4
2. Barrels of Heavy Machine gun	3
3. Barrel of Light Machine-gun	1
4. Tripot of Machine Gun	1
5. Leg of the Tripot .	1
6. Bridge blocks of the Machine Gun . . .	7
7. Handles of Machine Guns . . .	1
8. Magazines of Machine Gun	2
9. Belt of cartridges (250) .	1
10. Tin boxes . . .	6
11. Frame of Jeep . . .	1
12. RCL Shells . . .	5
13. Barrel Deshi (Double) .	1

भारत और चेकोस्लोवाकिया में व्यापार

1246 रामाबल्लार शास्त्री :

श्री एम० एन० संजीवीराव

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और चेकोस्लोवाकिया के बीच व्यापार सम्बन्धों को और सुदृढ़ करने

के लिए दोनों देशों में कोई नई वार्ता हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या है ।

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन बारिया) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) चेकोस्लोवाकिया के योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष के भारत के दौरे के समय जनवरी, 1973 में हुई बातचीत के दौरान यह स्वीकार किया गया कि दीर्घावधि आधारा पर दोनों देशों के मध्य परस्पर लाभदायक आर्थिक सहयोग का विकास करने के प्रयास के रूप में दोनों देशों के मध्य के प्रयाग में भारत में चेकोस्लोवाकिया को गैर-पारस्परिक निर्मित वस्तुओं को तैयार वस्तुओं के निर्यात और भारत द्वारा चेकोस्लोवाकिया में निर्मित वस्तुओं, विशेष रूप से मशीनों और मशीनों के आयात द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि की जा सकती है । इसके अतिरिक्त बातचीत के दौरान देशों के मध्य परिकल्पित औद्योगिक उत्पादन, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी सहयोग से भी उनके बीच होने वाले व्यापार में और अधिक वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ।

**Consideration of Pay Revision of Staff
Artists of A.I.R. by Third Pay
Commission**

1247 SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff artists category in All India Radio is not being considered for pay revision by Pay Commission, and

(b) if so, the reasons for excluding them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM

BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Pay Commission was of the view that the case of staff artistes was outside their purview. Government considered the advice of the Pay Commission and decided to accept it.

Development of Backward States

1248 SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to develop backward States, if so, the nature of the steps taken in general and for Orissa in particular; and

(b) whether any new approach in this connection has been considered after the last National Development Council meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A statement containing various steps taken so far for the development of backward States including Orissa is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4306/73].

(b) The general strategy for the development of backward areas and regions to be adopted in the Fifth Five Year Plan has been set out in the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan. Specific steps to be taken in this behalf are being worked out.

Benefit to Engineers and Technical Trained Persons through Central Subsidy Schemes

1249. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineers and technically trained persons who have

been benefited through the Central subsidy scheme of his Ministry for the purpose; and

(b) whether some States are complaining of the shortage of funds allocated to them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) 563 (As on 31st January, 1973) under the apprentice-ship scheme run by the Ministry of Education.

(b) No, Sir.

Sick Textile Mills

1250. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one fifth of the country's textile mills are sick and are being run either by the National Textile Corporation or by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the names and locations of the sick mills; and

(c) what are the criteria by which a textile mill is considered to be sick?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The management of 108 sick textile undertakings has been taken over by Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972. This constitutes about one sixth of the country's textile mills. The names and locations of these undertakings are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4307/73.]

'(c) The definition of "sick textile undertaking" has been given in section 2(d) of the Sick Textile Undertaking (Taking Over of Management) Act 1972.

दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम
की वित्तीय सहायता

1251. श्री भारन सिंह चौहान
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान मध
भवन दिल्ली में विभिन्न शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत वेन्चर
को कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई ? और

(ख) वर्ष, 1971-72 के दौरान
विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली प्रशासन
अथवा दिल्ली नगर निगम को कितनी धनराशि
दी गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपजर्ज. (ओ.एफ.एच.
मोहम्मद) (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना
के विवरण 1 से 5 सभा पटल पर रखे हैं ।
(मंत्रालय से रखे गये देखिये सख्या L T.
4308/73) अनुसूचक 1 में दी गई
प्राप्तियां सब राज्य लेवों की है और केन्द्रीय
सर्वकार के विभागों जैसे केन्द्रीय आबकारी
विभाग, आयकर विभाग, डाक व तार विभाग
इत्यादि द्वारा एकत्रित की गई राशि सम्मिलित
नहीं हैं ।

Panel to Study Indo-Soviet Collabora-
tion in various Fields

1252. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY: Will the Minister of
PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set
up any panel to study Indo-Soviet
collaboration in various fields, and

(b) if so, the progress so far achieved
in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA) (a) An Inter-
Governmental Indo-Soviet Commis-
sion on Economic, Scientific and
Technical Cooperation has been set up
in accordance with the agreement
between the Republic of India and the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
of September 19, 1972

(b) The experts of the two sides
held discussions in New Delhi in
November-December 1972 and in
Moscow in January, 1973 and worked
out proposals on the prospects of
cooperation between India and the
USSR in the fields of ferrous and non-
ferrous metallurgy, prospecting, pro-
duction and processing of oil, natural
gas and minerals the petro-chemical
industry, production cooperation be-
tween industrial enterprises in India
and in the USSR, and in the field of
science

The first meeting of the Indo-Soviet
Commission was held in New Delhi
from February 9 to February 17, 1973
and the results of the work of
experts was approved. The Commis-
sion has agreed in principle to the
expansion of steel plants at Bokaro
and Bhilai to a capacity of 4 million
tonnes of steel at each plant. As
regards other areas of cooperation,
the Commission has agreed that feasi-
bility reports may be undertaken
jointly by designated Indian and
Soviet Organisations

Take-over of Textile Mills

1253. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the total number of textile
mills taken over by Government; and

(b) how much additional invest-
ment has been made and what has

been ~~is~~ improvement in their working since the take-over?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) At preset, there are 103 textile undertakings, the management of which has been taken over by Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972.

(b) The Central Government and the National Textile Corporation have till the end of January 1973, advanced loans to these mills totalling Rs. 1739.95 lakhs. According to the monthly reports available, 47 of the 57 undertakings, the management of which has been taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, have since started showing profits. 4 (Four) out of these 57 undertakings have yet to restart. It will be too early to judge the working results of the 46 undertakings, the management of which has recently been vested in the Government under the provisions of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972.

Closure of Leather Industries in Agra

1254. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether many units making leather goods in Agra and other places have closed down due to non-availability of semi-processed leather; and if so, their number;

(b) the reasons for the non-availability of such leather; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take, to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A few representations have been received from leather unit and their Associations regarding difficulty in procurement of semi-finished leather. However, no closure of unit on this account has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) In view of the fairly large exports in the recent past, shortage in supply of processed and semi-processed leather for the home market has been experienced.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government to meet the situations:—

(i) Exports of semi-processed hides and skins including crust leather have been canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India with effect from 14-12-1972.

(ii) A ban has been imposed on the exports of all types of raw hides and skins (except lamb fur skins) with effect from 20-1-1973.

(iii) Restrictions are being placed on the exports of semi-processed hides and skins by introduction of a quota system with effect from 1-4-1973.

(iv) A scheme is under consideration for assisting the footwear exporters with a view to neutralising the adverse effects of shortage in the supplies of leather and increase in leather prices.

Central Government Employees Living below poverty line

1255. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the number of Central Government employees living below poverty line;

(b) if so, their number and what percentage of the total number of

people living below poverty line do they constitute; and

(c) the precise standards of living set for making such assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). At the current rates of pay and allowances, the minimum monthly earnings of the lowest paid Central Government employee are as follows:

	Rs.
Basic pay . . .	70
Dearness Pay . . .	47
Dearness allowance . . .	24
Interim relief . . .	29
Total . . .	170

In addition, Class IV employees, who are in the lowest paid, are entitled to the following fringe benefits:—

1. Issue of shoes
2. Issue of uniforms
3. Children's Education Allowance
4. Central Government Health Service/Reimbursement of medical bills
5. Washing allowance
6. House rent allowance in classified cities.

In the documents "Fourth Five Year Plan" and "Approach to the Fifth Plan", private consumption of Rs. 20 per capita per month at 1960-61 prices has been taken as a minimum desirable consumption standard. At the current prices, the corresponding amount would be Rs. 40. Everybody with a level of consumption less than this may be

considered as below the poverty line. Since, on the average one earner has to support 3 dependents, a family income of Rs. 160 per month should put the family above the poverty line. The earnings of even the lowest paid Central Government employees exceed level. It can, therefore, be legitimately inferred that no central Government employee with a family of normal size, is below the poverty line.

Per-Capita income of Hill Districts of U.P

1256. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita income of the Districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh (hill Districts of U.P.) in 1965-66 (1960-61 prices) was Rs. 129, Rs. 294 and Rs. 126 respectively and has since declined in 1969-70 to Rs. 85, 164 and 107 respectively;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken or proposed to be taken to raise the per capita income of those districts; and

(c) the impact of the steps taken so far, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Estimates of per capita incomes of Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh have neither been worked out by the Planning Commission nor the Central Statistical Organisation. Position in this behalf is being ascertained from the State Government, and per capita income estimates of these districts, if available, will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Amount sanctioned under Crash Scheme for Land Acquisition for Harijans

11257. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by Central Government under the crash programme Scheme for acquisition for Harijans and other Backward Classes during 1972-73 and how much money has been spent, State-wise; and

(b) whether some additional money has also been sanctioned for house sites and if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). There is no crash programme undertaken for land acquisition for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes by Central Government.

Under the State Sector of the Backward Classes programme in the IV

plan it is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 113.05 lakhs would be incurred during 1972-73 by the various States for construction of houses and purchase of house-sites. The details of this amount Statewise are indicated in the attached statement.

Besides, under the Scheme for provision of house sites to landless workers in rural areas, under which Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes also get benefit, a sum of Rs. 330.90 lakhs has been released as on 26.2.1973 out of the total approved cost of Rs. 1453.50 lakhs for providing 5,59,578 house sites in 1291 projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Works and Housing

STATEMENT

Statement showing the expenditure (anticipated) incurred during the year 1972-73 in respect of the Scheme—Construction of houses/house-sites under the State Plan Schemes for the welfare of Harijans (Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Expenditure (Anticipated)
1972-73

S. No. Name of State

1	2	Expenditure (Anticipated) 1972-73	
		Scheduled Castes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	3.00	..
2.	Gujarat	24.57	..
3.	Haryana	0.90	..
4.	Himachal Pradesh	6.86	..
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	..
6.	Kerala	4.04	0.57
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2.75	..
8.	Maharashtra	7.99	1.75
9.	Manipur	1.00	..
10.	Mysore	10.00	5.20

1	2	3	4
11. Orissa	.	1 00	
12. Punjab	.	0 16	
13. Rajasthan	.	1 40	
14. Tamil Nadu	.	20 66	
15. Tripura	.	0 20	
16. Uttar Pradesh	.	20 00	
		105 53	7 52
			113 05

Delay in introduction of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Bill

1258 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) the reasons for the inordinate delay in introducing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill in Parliament

(b) whether Government intend to introduce the Bill in the urgent Session, and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Kudumbi Samaj and Kudumbi Student Federation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The matter requires careful consideration as a number of controversial issues are to be resolved. It cannot be said at this stage when a Bill on the subject will be ready for introduction in Parliament.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Inclusion of Dhobi Community in the list of Scheduled Castes

1259 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal to include Dhobi community in the list of Scheduled Castes, and

(b) if so, when the decision will be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) This community is already specified as a Scheduled Caste in respect of Assam, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh Delhi and the Raisen and Sehore districts of Madhya Pradesh and the Ajmer District of Rajasthan

Ashram Schools run by Private Agency in Tripura under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1260 SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Ashram Schools run by Private Agency in Tripura

for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students under Centrally-sponsored schemes as well as under State Sector.

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefited out of those schools; and

(c) the total amount given by the Central Government to each Ashram during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it become available.

Officers Employed in Tribal Development Blocks in Tripura

1261. SHRI DASARATHA DEB. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers and cadres (category-wise) employed in Tribal Development Blocks in Tripura at present,

(b) the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes of Tripura (category-wise) out of them; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up the gap of quota reserved for tribal, in the Tribal Development Blocks in Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Urban Crash Employment Programmes

1262. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) total amount sanctioned during the Fourth Plan for urban crash em-

ployment programmes as well as for employment of educated unemployed; and

(b) how money has been spent and the employment opportunities created upto 31st December, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4309/73]

Atrocities on Harijans Reported to Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

1263. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases of atrocities on the Harijans reported to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from each State during the last three years, year-wise,

(b) nature of the major incidents (involving atrocities on the Harijan) brought to the notice of his Ministry during the above period and

(c) the steps, if any taken on those reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement of cases relating to untouchability and harassment of Harijans reported to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4310/73.]

(b) Information relating to the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4310/73]

(c) Specific allegations/complaints received by Government were forwarded to the State Governments concerned for taking suitable action. All authorities concerned were directed to

ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against Harijans. It was stressed that any failure to the prompt action would be reckoned as a grave dereliction of duty.

Time lag between Land Reform Legislation and President's Assent

1264. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time lag between legislations passed by various State Governments on land Reforms and the assent given by the President; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) A statement showing the dates of receipt of the legislation passed by various State Governments on land reforms in the wake of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in July, 1972, and the dates on which they were assented to by the President, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4311/73.]

(b) Legislations on the subject need careful consideration.

अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में खरवाड जाति का शामिल किया जाना

1265 श्री खन्नीका प्रसाद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांच राज्यों अर्थात् बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में खरवाड जाति को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में रखा गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में भी शामिल किया गया है? और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में खरवाड जाति के लोगों को व सभी सुविधायें

उपलब्ध हैं, जो अनुसूचित जातियों को उपलब्ध हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) खरवाड जाति सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में निर्दिष्ट है। बिहार, उड़ीसा तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के भागों में इसको अनुसूचित जन जाति के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र के भागों में खरवाड जाति को अनुसूचित जन जाति के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया है।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान। किन्तु एक शिकायत मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बनिया जिले में खरवाड जाति के सदस्यों को जाति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो रही है। इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Setting up of New Tribal Development Blocks during Fifth Plan Period

1266. SHRI K PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new tribal development blocks during Fifth Plan period, and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to develop tribal pockets outside Tribal Development Blocks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore, where no Tribal Development Block could be opened because no areas satisfied the prescribed criteria for setting up of a T.D. Block, special schemes have been undertaken for the economic development of tribal pockets. During the Fourth Plan, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was allocated to West Bengal; Rs 20 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh and

Rs. 20 lakhs to Mysore for this purpose. In the Fifth Plan it is proposed to expand the scope of these schemes.

Freezing the Prices of Raw Materials

1267. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any firm decision about freezing the prices of raw materials for consumer items so that they can get their money's worth; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Award of 27 crore contract for 35,000 lines of Telephone equipment

1268. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI K. BALADHANDA-YUTHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for the award of a Rs. 27 crore contract for the supply of 35,000 lines of telephone equipment; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploitation of Mineral Sands at the Sea Coast of Kerala

1269. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to exploit the mineral sands available at the sea coast of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE: (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Two mineral sand separation plants are currently operating in Chavara area of the Kerala State; one by Indian Rare Earths Limited (a Central Government Undertaking) and the other by Kerala Minerals & Metals Limited (a Kerala State Undertaking). Expansion programme to increase the capacity of Indian Rare Earths' plant is being implemented and the Kerala Minerals & Metals Limited are in the process of finalising their expansion plans.

Convening the meeting of the National Integration Council

1270. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 578 on the 15th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to convene meeting of National Integration Council in the near future; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be convened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No final decision has so far been taken in the matter.

Issue of Letters of Intent to Monopoly Houses

1271. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Letters of Intent issued during the last six months to start industries to the monopoly houses; and

(b) the nature and value of the Letters of Intent issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). During July-December, 1972 three letters of intent were issued for the establishment of new undertakings in favour of companies belonging to the 20 Larger Industrial Houses listed in the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. These letters of intent related to paper and pulp, crockery and oscilloscopes and the capacities as in attached statement were fixed in physical terms and not in terms of value of production. ;

Statement

Name & address of the undertaking	Location & Type	House	Item for Mfg. & Capacity	Letter of Intent No. & date
M/s Bangur Bros. Ltd., 14, Netaji Subash Road, Calcutta-I	Jagdalpur Distt. Bastar-Madhya Pradesh (N.U.)	Bangrur	(a) Pulp—120,000 tonnes p.a. (b) Writing & Printing paper 60,000 tonnes p.a. (c) Special Writing Paper 60,000 tonnes p.a.	45(7)/71—Paper Cell dt. 24-7-1972 (76/71)
M/s Bengal Pot-teries Ltd., 45, Tangara Road, Calcutta-15	Haryana (N.U.)	Shriram	Crockery (Chinaware & Pottery)—2000 tonnes p.a.	23(9)/71—Con. Ind. dt. 14-9-72 (873/71)
M/s Karam Chand Prem Chand (P) Ltd., (Electric ; Dr) 39-92, Industrial Area, Naroda Ahmedabad.	Gujarat (N.U.)	Sarabhai	Oscilloscopes of 10mcs. 15mcs and 100 mcs—100 nos.p.a.	28(106)/66/DE/L. II dt. 31-10-72 (865/CLP/66)

Meeting of one Asia Assembly in Delhi

1272. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether One Asia Assembly met in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the nature of deliberations of the Assembly with particular reference to eradication of poverty and to put a check on fast growing population in the South East Asian countries especially in India; and

(c) the proposals adopted at the Assembly to provide meals to under-fed children?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The One Asia Assembly was held in Delhi from the 5th to 8th February, 1973

(b) and (c). The Assembly was sponsored by the Press Foundation of Asia, an organisation set up by the major newspapers of Asia including some from India. According to information, the following subjects were discussed at the Assembly:

At the Plenary Session

- (1) The Human Dimensions of Economic Growth—The Challenge of Stagnation in under-developed countries;
- (2) The Challenge of Hunger;
- (3) The Future Education and Turmoils of Culture;
- (4) Population as a Factor in Development;
- (5) Future Pattern of a Welfare Society for the under-developed World;
- (6) The Stewardship of the mass Media.

At the Committees

- (1) Challenge of Growth and Stagnation.
- (2) Future Pattern of a Welfare Society.
- (3) The Challenge of Hunger.
- (4) The Stewardship of the Mass Media.
- (5) The Future of Education.
- (6) The Turmoils of Culture
- (7) Science in the Development of Asia.
- (8) The Expectations of Youth
- (9) Population.

The purpose of the Assembly was to have an exchange of ideas and view points and not to arrive at conclusions.

Import of Technology for Fifth Plan

1273 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India lacks technology to meet the requirements of the country to fulfil the targets fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to import technology to meet the requirements of Fifth Five Year Plan, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the Government will meet the requirements of technology in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Neither India lacks all the technology to fulfil Fifth Five Year Plan targets nor can it be claimed that the country possesses all the technology that is needed to meet these targets. No country in the world is self sufficient technologically. Much less so a developing country. Over a

period of decades a large scientific base has been built up in the country in the laboratories of the CSIR, the ICAR, the ICMR, the Departments of Atomic Energy, Space, and Electronics. Nevertheless, there are large gaps in the infra-structure for research and development in the country and whenever we are confronted with the choice of importing technology for any sector of national development, both sufficiencies and insufficiencies in research and development are revealed. This is a continuous process of appraisal of our achievements in technology and our shortcomings in technology which goes on all the time in the Foreign Investment Board, the Licensing Committee of the Ministry of Industrial Development. The various Committees and sub-panels of the National Committee on Science and Technology are now busy making this intensive re-appraisal of our capabilities and shortcomings in the field of technology and the Science and Technology Plan which will emerge from these deliberations will fully reflect both the areas of our dependence and self-reliance and spell out the strategies by which the area of dependence can be steadily and rapidly reduced.

Opening of T.V. Centres in Rajasthan

1274. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include Rajasthan in the list of All India Radio Stations which will be provided with TV device during the 5th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which Radio Station Jaipur will be provided with T.V. facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The proposals for setting up T.V. stations in the Fifth Plan are under consideration.

बड़े उद्योग गृहों से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये आबेदन पत्र

1275. श्री श्रीकारलाल बरबा

श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लियेगत तीन वर्षों में कितने आबेदन पत्र मंजूर किए गए और उनमें से कितने आबेदन पत्र बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों से थे और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने आबेदन पत्र नामंजूर किए गए और उनमें से बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों और अन्य कंपनियों के कितने कितने आबेदन पत्र थे ?

औद्योगिक वि।स.तदा विज्ञान और औद्योगिक मंत्री (श्री सी० सहायभूम):

(क) वर्ष 1970, 1971 और 1972 अवधि में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों/आशयपत्रों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :-

वर्ष जारी किए गये गृहो जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों का गये आशय-गृहो का की कुल हिस्सा पत्रों की हिस्सा संख्या कुल संख्या

1970	59	1	43	—
1971	76	13	99	4
1972	77	11	102	6

(ख) 1970, 1971 और 1972 में रद्द किए गए आवेदन पत्रों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 526, 755 और 881 थी। बड़े गृहों से प्राप्त रद्द किए आवेदन तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में संबंधित आवेदन पत्रों के अलग आकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

जयपुर सहिल कार्यालय में काम कर रद्द
अजमेर डिवीजन की रेलवे मेल सेवा के
कर्मचारी

1276 श्री शोकार लाल बरबा
क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर डिवीजन की रेलवे मेल सेवा के कर्मचारी अर्थात् मास्टर और कम्पाइलर जयपुर के सकल कार्यालय में काम कर रहे हैं ?

(ख) क्या जुलाई, 1967 में जारी किए गए आदेशों के अनुसार ये कर्मचारी 25 रुपये प्रतिमास आउट स्टेशन शर्भा प्त करने के अधिकारी हैं और क्या अन्य सब सकलों में ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उक्त भत्ता मिलता है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो पी० जी० एम० राजस्थान सकल में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को यह भत्ता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निदेशक,, रेल डाक सेवा के कार्यालय में काम करते थे। ये कार्यालय अब नहीं हैं। यह शका पैदा हुई थी कि क्या सकल कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों को आउट स्टेशन भत्ता मिलना चाहिए। इस संबंध में यह स्पष्ट करते हुए आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि ऐसे कर्मचारी भी आउट स्टेशन भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं।

Rules Governing Tapping of telephones

1277 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government freely indulge in tapping of telephones of the constituents,

(b) whether there are any rules criteria for such tapping of telephones; and

(c) if so, whether the rules and guidelines will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA).

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules are contained in the statement placed on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

संसार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतीनन्दनबहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां। परन्तु उन्हें यह भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है। जी नहीं, आउट स्टेशन भत्ता केवल 2 सकलों में दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रारम्भ में यह भत्ता उन कर्मचारियों के लिए मंजूर किया गया था जो क्षेत्रीय

Rules and fluidelines regarding tapping of Telephones

1. Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

"On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government, may, if satisfied that it is

necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct that any message or class of messages to or from any person or class of persons, or relating to any particular subject, brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph, shall not be transmitted, or shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be disclosed to the Government making the order or an officer thereof mentioned in the order.

Provided that press messages intended to be published in India of correspondents accredited to the Central Government or a State Government shall not be intercepted or detained, unless their transmission has been prohibited under this subsection "

II Rule 419 of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951.

Interception or monitoring of Telephone messages

"It shall be lawful for the Telegraph Authority to monitor or intercept a

message or messages transmitted through telephone, for the purpose of verification of any violation of these rules or for the maintenance of the equipment."

Setting up of Atomic Power Houses in the Country

1278. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to set up more Atomic Power Houses in the country to cope with the shortage of electricity; and

(b) if so, when and their proposed location?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station which has already been commissioned, four more Atomic Power Stations are planned to be set up in the country in the near future as under:—

S. No.	Station	Location	When to be set up
1	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	Rawatbhata (Rajasthan)	Already under construction.
2	Madras Atomic Power Station	Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)	Do.
3	Narora Atomic Power Station	Narora (Uttar Pradesh)	Under design. Site work to commence in two years or earlier.
4	Fifth Atomic Power Station	Yet to be decided (Western Region)	Work to commence in four years

Import of Heavy Water

1279. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is still necessary to import heavy water for our needs; and

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved in such imports?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONIC, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The matter is constantly under review. Indigenous heavy water plants are likely to be commissioned in the near future. Nangal heavy water production figures will depend on the extent of the power cut.

(b) In view of the answer at (a) above no firm figure of foreign exchange requirement for import of heavy water can be given at this stage.

Joint Sector Projects under Fifth Five Year Plan

1280. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI DHAN SHAH
PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) in what precise manner, the projected joint sector strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan is a modification upon the joint sector visualised under the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956; and

(b) the constitutional details of the joint sector projects at present working or under implementation in pursuance of the schemes envisaged under the Industrial Policy Resolutions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Government's policy regarding joint sector is derived from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 which will continue to govern their policies for achieving the objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance in the industrial sphere. A copy of the Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973 outlining certain decisions of the Government on industrial policy, was laid on the Table of the House as enclosure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21st February, 1973. Paras 10 and 11 of the Press Note contain Government's views on the joint sector.

Foreign Film Festivals in India

1282 DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Foreign Film Festivals have been organised in India during the past six months;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the expenditure in foreign exchange incurred in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) During this period only a festival of Romanian Films was held in India from 3rd January, 1973 to 8th February, 1973 at Delhi Bombay, Madras, Trivandrum, Calcutta and Amritsar;

(b) The festival was held under the Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme. Seven feature films and five documentaries were shown at Delhi and five other Centres mentioned above;

(c) No expenditure in foreign exchange was incurred.

Tele-communication Facilities in Kerala

1283. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Telephone subscribers of Mannanthodi, North Wynad in Kerala regarding the additional tele-communication facilities they require;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Government have not received a representation from the telephone subscribers. One representation has, however, been received from North Wynad Taluk Muslim League in November, 1972.

(b) The representation from the Muslim League Committee contained a request for providing a direct telephone link between Mahantoddi and Tellicherry so as to reduce the delay on calls between these two stations which are at present connected via Kalpetta and Calicut

(c) Direct linking of the small Automatic Exchange at Manantoddi with Tellicherry is not feasible. However, in order to improve the telecom. facilities in the area, schemes are on hand for the reconstruction of lines and the installation of Multichannel equipment.

Prosecution launched by Registrar of Newspapers in Delhi Courts

1284. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of penalties imposed by the Court of Judicial Magistrate Delhi in 63 cases disposed of in 1971-72 out of 102 prosecutions launched

by the Registrar of Newspapers under Section 19K of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1887;

(b) how many more cases have been disposed of in 1972-73; and

(c) how many are pending disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) In 46 cases the publishers were fined, the amount of fine varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. Three publishers were merely warned. The remaining 14 cases were filed by the Court as the persons were not traceable.

(b) Twenty cases till February 23, 1973.

(c) Nineteen.

Newspapers and Periodicals guilty of Exaggerated Circulation Claims

1285. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of newspapers and periodicals found guilty of exaggeration of circulation figures as a result of checking of 727 newspapers and periodicals carried out by six circulation teams during 1971; and

(b) what action has been taken in each case for appropriating increased quota of newsprint on the basis of such exaggerated circulation claims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) As a result of circulation checks conducted by the Registrar of Newspapers for India in 1971, claims of 375 newspapers and periodicals were found to be exaggerated. Names of these newspapers are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4312/73].

(b) Lower assessments were made in respect of 282 newspapers and periodicals, out of which 17 voluntarily accepted the circulation so assessed. In the remaining 93 cases, the publishers could not produce adequate evidence to establish their claimed or any lower circulation. Where circulation as assessed is lower than as claimed, subsequent allocation of newsprint is revised and excess allotment, if any, made earlier is recovered by adjustment against newsprint entitlements for the following year(s).

**Production in Hindustan Cables Ltd.,
Rupnarainpur**

1286. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for considerable labour unrest in the Hindustan Cables Limited, Rupnarainpur;

(b) the steps taken to resolve the labour disputes; and

(c) the present rate of production and its ratio to the installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Labour unrest in Hindustan Cables Ltd. Rupnarainpur, is a result of the general industrial unrest prevailing in the Durgapur-Asansol area. While no one factor can be singled out as the particular reason for labour unrest, the most important reason is the multiplicity of Trade Unions functioning in the Company and the consequent inter-union rivalries.

(b) The Management have always been trying to have a dialogue with the Labour unions and the assistance of the State Government has been also sought whenever necessary. Recently there was a lockout in the factory and after considerable proceedings, the Management and Labour Unions have come to satisfactory arrangements. The terms of the

agreement would, it is hoped, ensure smooth working of the factory and lead to the establishment of a cordial relations between the labour and the management.

(c) The rate of production, for the factory as a whole is expected to be 55 per cent of the installed capacity.

Hindustan Photo Films Mfg., Co., Ltd.

1287. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the improvements carried out in the day-to-day operations of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited to bring down the level of rejections;

(b) the present rate of rejections; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to further improve the quality of production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited faced certain technical problems which contributed to rejections in their production. To overcome these technical problems, the Company carried out improvements to their equipment and also acquired additional items of equipment. A number of improvements have thus been carried out by the Company and with these steps taken by him, the rejection rates have been substantially brought down in respect of their major products as indicated below:—

Item	Rate of rejection Percentage	
	1971-72	April 1972-Jan73
1. Cine Positive	46.44	31.51
2. X-Ray Film	63.81	60.25
3. Photographic Paper	17.01	13.33

(c) The Company have engaged the services of the Statistical Quality Control Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute to carry out a systematic study regarding the remaining causes of their rejections so as to bring about more efficiency and cost improvements in their production.

Special I.A.S. Examination

1288. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold a special examination for Indian Administrative Service cadre to appoint officers from the age groups of 25 to 35 years; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) and (b). No such proposal is under the consideration of Government. Government are, however, considering the recommendation made by the Administrative Reforms Commission that every one who has completed six years of service in Government and is less than 35 years of age may be given one chance to sit for the open competitive examination for Class I non-technical services, irrespective of the chances already taken, provided that he fulfils conditions relating to educational qualifications.

Pilot Irradiation Plant for preservation of Fish

1289. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is setting up a pilot Irradiation Plant for preservation of shrimp and lean fish;

(b) if so, how, long irradiated shrimp and lean fish can be stored;

(c) whether the Centre has also submitted proposals for irradiating wheat, potatoes and onions; and

(d) if so, whether Government have given clearance to those proposals; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Pilot-scale irradiation facilities for the preservation of shrimp and lean fish are proposed to be set up during the Fifth Plan period.

(b) Experiments have indicated that irradiated sea-foods can be stored at ambient temperatures upto a period of 15 weeks and dried laminates of Bombay duck irradiated at a very low dose can be stored for over 2 years.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Proposals have been made for obtaining the necessary clearance.

Postal Research Organisation

1290. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up a Postal Research Organisation in the country;

(b) whether Government also propose to set up four regional workshops; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposed Organisation and workshops?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes. Under the draft Fifth Five Year Plan which is still under consideration of Government it has been tentatively proposed to set up a Postal Research and Development Centre. It is also proposed to establish four regional workshops.

(c) The proposed Postal Research and Development Centre will be an organisation for conducting research both on the schemes of mechanisation and introduction of new ideas on improvement of postal operations.

The four regional workshops proposed will undertake repair work of various machines already introduced and those proposed to be introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Besides, they will manufacture some items of equipment required for postal operations.

Censure by Press Council of India for withholding of Central and State Governments Advertisements to Newspapers

1291. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Press Council of India has ever since its inception, censured Central and State Governments for withholding advertisements to the newspapers and subscription to news agencies, even on political grounds; and

(b) the corrective action if any, taken by the respective Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Press Council have no power to censure Central or State Governments in such cases. There were four occasions when complaints by some newspapers

against State Governments for withdrawal of advertisements constituting threat to the freedom of the Press were upheld by the Press Council. Another complaint against a State Government for withdrawing subscription to the teleprinter service of a news agency, otherwise than in the ordinary course, was also upheld by the Council. The news agency's subsequent request for the restoration of the service was agreed to by the State Government.

(b) In two cases, the Governments concerned resumed the use of complainant-newspapers for their advertisements. Information in respect of the other two Governments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Central Subsidy Scheme for Training Engineers and Technical Persons

1292 **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central subsidy scheme for training and employing engineers and other technically qualified persons is becoming increasingly popular with many small scale industrial units in the States;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) in which of the States, the scheme has already started picking up momentum?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The scheme of Apprenticeship Training run by the Ministry of Education was reoriented in 1972-73 by associating industrial establishments in the training programme involving grant of subsidy to such establishments. It is too early to assess the popularity or

otherwise of the scheme at present.

(c) The position regarding Apprenticeship Training imparted in the various States is as follows:—

Name of State Union Territory	Total number trained (upto 31-3-1973)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	3
Mysore . . .	146
West Bengal . . .	20
Bihar . . .	31
Orissa . . .	54
Assam . . .	50
Uttar Pradesh . . .	109
Rajasthan . . .	21
Haryana . . .	25
Punjab . . .	14
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	2
Delhi . . .	29
Chandigarh . . .	10
Maharashtra . . .	47
Gujarat . . .	2

Agreement between P.T.I. and Polish Press Agency

1293. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether an agreement was signed for the exchange of news and Cooperation by Press Trust of India and Polish Press Agency in New Delhi on 12th January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) P.T.I. have requested that, as the arrangements between them and the Polish Press Agency are commercial in nature, it would not be appropriate to make them public.

Ministerial Committee on suggesting Basic Administrative Reforms

1294. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a Ministerial Committee to suggest basic administrative reforms for speedier implementation of Government decisions;

(b) if so, the main points in the proposal; and

(c) the time by which such a Committee will be set up?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Government have already set up a Group of Ministers to recommend such changes as are required to improve administrative performance in relation to the requirements of the Plan. A reference is invited to Unstarred Question No. 294 answered in the Lok Sabha on February 21, 1973.

Financial Aid for Development of Districts in backward area of Mysore

1295. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the amount of financial aid sanctioned by the Central Government

for each of the three backward District in the State of Mysore?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): The Mysore State Level Co-ordination Committee have, so far, sanctioned a sum of Rs 4,07,360 to 21 industrial units in the Raichur district, under the 10 per cent Central Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme, 1971. The State Government is yet to consider applications from other two selected backward districts viz Dharwad and Mysore Central Assistance is not sanctioned district-wise

Setting up of Cement Industries in States

1296 **SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Cement Corporation has sent a proposal for setting up more units for the production of cement, and

(b) if so, the number of units proposed and States in which these units will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The Cement Corporation of India has submitted feasibility reports for the setting up of three cement plants in Andhra Pradesh one each at Tandur, Yerraguntla and Adilabad; two plants in Madhya Pradesh, one each at Akaltara and Neemuch and one plant in Uttar Pradesh at Baruwala

Setting up of Cigarette Factory in Assam

1298 **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of setting up any cigarette factory in Assam in the public sector in the near future, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) A letter of intent was issued in favour of Assam Industrial Development Corporation Gauhati on the 29th July 1971 for setting up a new Industrial Undertaking in the State of Assam for the manufacture of Cigarettes with a capacity of 3000 million pieces per annum. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 450 lakhs. Their application for import of machinery is under consideration of the Government

Reduction in Licence Fee for those keeping both TV and Radio

1299 **SHRI M M JOSEPH** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the question of reducing the licence fee for those persons who are keeping both TV and Radio sets for their use as has been done in the case of those who are using both Radio and Transistor sets; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Inclusion of Karuneeek Community in the list of Backward Classes

1300 **SHRI G Y KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Karuneeek Conference has urged the State's Backward Commission to include the

Karuneeek Community in the list of Backward Classes for getting economic security and social advancement; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend the Constitution to assure reservation of employment opportunities to Backward Classes as has been done in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have no information

(b) There is no such proposal.

Central Investment in Industries in Mysore and other States

1301. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central investment in Industries in Mysore is only 2.3 per cent of the total Central investment;

(b) whether during the Fourth Plan period it is not likely to be more than 1 per cent of the total industrial investment envisaged;

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard; and

(d) whether Central Government would lay on the Table comparative figures regarding central investment in industries in various States year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The outlay proposed for investment on Central industrial projects in Mysore during the Fourth Plan is expected to be about 1.1 per cent of the total outlay.

(c) In view of the nature of industrial development envisaged in the Central sector with accent on basic and heavy industries, techno-economic considerations are overwhelmingly decisive in the choice of locations of public sector undertakings and in practice only marginal deviations are possible. Government are aware of differences in the development of regions and it is their declared policy to correct such imbalances to the extent possible.

(d) A statement showing the value of property (gross block) held by Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings in different States as at the end of March 1969, 1970 and 1971 is attached.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Name of State	As on 31-3-69	As on 31-3-70	As on 31-3-71
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	86.9	97.9	113.8
Assam	64.1	74.6	78.5
Bihar	621.2	775.3	928.9
Delhi	12.0	15.9	19.1

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	86.7	97.0	155.4
Haryana	7.1	7.1	7.8
Himachal Pradesh	1.7	0.3	0.3
Kerala	101.4	116.0	126.0
Madhya Pradesh	543.2	556.6	579.9
Maharashtra	100.8	120.1	130.8
Mysore	79.6	89.9	100.7
Orissa	423.2	452.8	470.8
Punjab	32.6	33.9	34.7
Rajasthan	27.2	33.6	41.1
Tamil Nadu	262.2	311.6	329.5
Uttar Pradesh	137.0	153.6	161.6
West Bengal	411.4	454.4	473.7
Unallocated	467.7*	494.8†	564.9††
TOTAL	3463.1	3885.4	4317.5

*Includes mainly

1. Rs. 222 crores, being the value of aircrafts, ships etc. not assignable in any particular State.
2. Rs. 243 crores being the value of the other miscellaneous assets like exploration equipments, storage installation, etc. Statewise figures for which are not readily available

†Includes mainly:

1. Rs. 259 crores being the value of aircrafts, ships etc. not assignable in any particular State.
2. Rs. 236 crores being the value of the other miscellaneous assets like exploration equipments, storage installation, etc. Statewise figures for which are not readily available.

††Includes mainly:

1. Rs. 345 crores being the value of aircrafts, ships etc. not assignable in any particular State, and
2. Rs. 213 crores being the value of other miscellaneous assets, like exploration equipments, storage installation, etc. Statewise figures for which are not readily available.

Popularisation of T.V. in Bombay

1303. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for Television sets in Bombay has been below expectation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to popularise Television in Bombay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). It is premature to come to any decision at this early stage.

(c) Steps such as diversification and constant improvement in the programme in the light of viewers' needs help to contribute to the popularity of the programme.

Issue of Letter of Intent to Precision Bearing India Ltd.

1304. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter of intent has been issued to the Precision Bearing India Limited for the manufacture of new varieties of cylindrical and spherical collar bearings;

(b) if so, the outlines of the production programme; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The letter of intent is for the substantial expansion of the existing capacity from 14.5 lakh Nos. to 28,82,000 Nos. for ball and roller bearings, and for the manufacture of Spherical Roller Bearings to the extent of 18,000 Nos. per annum.

(c) The estimated sale value of production after the expansion is fully implemented is Rs. 511.00 lakhs. The estimated additional cost involved in the implementation of the expansion is Rs. 113.00 lakhs (both indigenous and imported) in plant and machinery and Rs. 6.00 lakhs in building.

Tribal Development Corporation for Tripura

1305. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to form the Tribal Development Corporation for Tripura where the Tribal population constitutes 30 per cent of the total population of the State of Tripura, during the working period of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government of India are not aware whether the formation of a Tribal Development Corporation for Tripura is under consideration of the State Government for the Fifth Plan period. The Fifth Plan of the States, including that of Tripura, is under formulation in the light of the Approach to the Fifth Plan recently finalised by the National Development Council.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Medium Industries in Tripura

1306. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to set up any medium size industries during the Fifth Five Year Plan in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be made available for the purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Preliminary studies indicate the possibility of setting up medium industries such as sugar factory, jute mill etc. and the Tripura Government has been requested to complete the necessary pre-investment studies. Based on feasibility and availability of resources, a final view on the programmes and allocation would be taken at the time of the finalisation of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Auto-Dial System in Agartala

1307. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the auto-dial system of Telephone will be started in Agartala, the Capital of Tripura and

(b) what are the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHU GUNA) (a) and (b) The Central Government is in correspondence with the Government of Tripura for acquisition of a suitable plot of land for putting up the automatic exchange. An automatic exchange can be planned only after the site is obtained.

Collapse of Srinagar T.V. Tower

1308. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether newly erected television tower in Srinagar collapsed suddenly on 20th January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the inquiry held into the matter and loss caused due to its collapse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A segment of the TV tower under construction at Srinagar collapsed on 19th January, 1973, due to a gale.

(b) No inquiry has been undertaken as the tower is under construction and has not yet been handed over to the Government by the contractor, who is fully responsible to rectify the damage and complete the erection work before handing it over to Government.

Money and Material received from Abroad by Christian Missionaries in India

1309. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money and other valuable materials received from foreign countries by the various Christian Missionaries in India during the last two years;

(b) the names of the donor organisations and the recipient churches in the country; and

(c) the reaction of Government on such remittances from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Statistics are not maintained separately for remittances received from abroad by missionary organisations only. While therefore it is not possible to furnish precise information about the total amount of foreign remittances received by various Christian Missionary organisations and individuals, Government have reasons to believe that during 1970 and 1971, about Rs. 33.43 crores and 47.66 crores have been received by missionaries and missionary organisations from foreign sources. Information regarding assistance received in kind is not available. Information for the year 1972 is not yet available.

(b) Information, as maintained by the Reserve Bank of India, is being collected.

(c) There are no restrictions on inward remittances. However, legislative proposals are being finalised for the purpose of imposing restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals otherwise than in the course of ordinary and bonafide transactions. A Bill will be introduced in Parliament at an early date.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in the industrially backward Districts

1310. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Corporation of India has launched any programme to help the setting up of new Small Scale Industries in the industrially backward districts of the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The National Small Industries Corporation of India Ltd. has already a programme to conduct intensive campaigns designed to supply machinery on hire purchase basis thus assisting eventual establishment of small scale industries in the rural areas including backward areas. In these campaigns representatives of the concerned departments examine the proposals for establishment of small scale industries jointly and take an on-the-spot decision considering the merits of the schemes submitted by the prospective entrepreneurs.

Request to declare Hamirpur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh as industrially backward Districts

1311. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for declaring Hamirpur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh as industrially backward districts; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is under consideration.

Assistance to Backward Districts

1312. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the industrially backward districts of the various States during the calendar year 1972 for setting up new industries;

(b) if so, the names of the districts, State-wise where such financial assistance have been given; and

(c) the names of the industries which have been set up with this financial assistance in each district, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Details of the subsidy sanctioned to the eligible industrial units in the selected backward districts/areas

under 10 per cent Central Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme, 1971, as per reports received from the State Governments upto 24th February, 1973.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	*Districts where subsidy has been sanctioned	Total amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4
			(Rupees)
1	Andhra Pradesh;	One unit of 13 Blocks from the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool and another unit of 16 Blocks from districts of Medak, Karimnagar, Warrangal, Khamam, Nalgonda and Mchubunagar	2,09,459
2	Gujarat	Panchamahals	7,52,512
3	Tamil Nadu	A Unit area of 10 Talukas from the districts of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli	15,11,396
4	Kerala	Alleppey	10,19,928
5	Madhya Pradesh	2 Areas, one comprising 12 Blocks from the districts of Bilaspur and Raipur and the other comprising 10 Blocks from the districts of Dewas, Shajapur, Rajgarh and Guna	7,66,669
6	Orissa	Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj	4,00,000(Est)
7	Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire district excluding the area within the municipal limits of its capital	4,48,440
8	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	10,23,842**
9	Mysore	Raichur	4,07,360
10	Bihar	Darbhanga and Bhagalpur	27,569
11	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia and Jhansi	1,14,846
12	Rajasthan	Alwar and Jodhpur	1,33,017
13	Pondicherry	Entire district excluding the area within municipal limits of its capital	98,057
14	Manipur	Entire Territory	23,069
		TOTAL	69,36,164

*Details of district-wise sanctions are not available.

**An amount of Rs. 1,00,396 has already been disbursed to one industrial unit in Maharashtra.

NOTE: Most of the Industrial units which have been sanctioned subsidy under 10 per cent Central Subsidy Scheme, belong to the Small Scale and medium scale Sectors, and mainly cover the industries of Light Engineering, Electrical equipments and appliances, Rubber and rubber goods, Ring Gears, and Pinions, Soap chips, Aluminium Circles, Steel, items Rice and Oil milling, ice-cream, power looms, timber, agro industries processing units, etc.

Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committees

1313. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Telephone Districts in the Country for which the Telephone Advisory Committees have been constituted, Circle-wise; and

(b) whether the Members of Parliament from the States concerned are also among the Members of these Committees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite information is given in attached statement.

(b) One Member of Parliament is nominated on each Telephone Advisory Committee, except in the case of Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, where two Members of Parliament are nominated. These nominations are made on the advice of the Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs.

Statement

Name of the Telephone Districts where T.A.Cs. are functioning.

1. Bombay.
2. Poona.
3. Nagpur.
4. Calcutta.
5. Delhi.
6. Madras.
7. Hyderabad.
8. Bangalore.
9. Ahmedabad.
10. Kanpur.
11. Patna.
12. Jaipur.

Shifting the Capital of Andhra Pradesh

1314. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shifting of Andhra Pradesh Capital out of the Telengana area was considered as a measure to keep the integrity of the State so long as the Mulki Rules would be in operation; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). It was not found necessary to consider the question of shifting the capital out of the Telengana area because of the Mulki Rules. On the other hand, keeping in view the needs of the integrated State with its capital continuing to remain, as at present, in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, special provisions were made in the Mulki Rules Act, 1972, in respect of the capital area, under which—

- (1) the rules became inapplicable to the city police when the Act came into force on the 30th December, 1972;
- (2) two out of every three direct recruitment vacancies in non-gazetted posts in the Secretariat offices of Heads of Department and other common offices and institutions of the State Government were excluded from the operation of the Mulki Rules; and
- (3) the Mulki Rules will cease to apply in the capital area three years earlier than in other areas of Telengana.

Industrial Growth

1315. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of industrial output in 1972 and how it compares with the previous years;

(b) the items in which the growth was marked and those in which it was less, and

(c) the reasons in the latter case and the steps taken to increase their production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The General Index for industrial production during the first nine months of 1972 stood at 197.6 and showed a rise of 73 per cent as compared to a rise of 23 per cent registered during January—September, 1971

(b) On the basis of preliminary data relating to production of selected industries during January—November, 1972, industries that have recorded more than 10 per cent increases in production were tea machinery, motor cycles, three-wheelers, mopeds, TV sets, electric fans, VIR and PVC cables, HT insulators, tractor tyres, lead, salt, machine tools, ball and roller bearings, heavy structurals, sugar mill machinery, aluminium conductors, steel castings, cotton yarn, nitrogenous fertilizers, Bleaching powder, viscose staple fibre, nylon filament yarn, electric lamps, dry cells, zinc and soap

Industries that have maintained a lower rate of increase in production include pig iron tractors, power driven pumps, automobile tyres and tubes, bicycle tyres and tubes, rubber chemicals, polyester staple fibre, phosphatic fertilizer, cotton cloth and coal

Industries that have recorded a decline in production include diesel engines, electrical steel sheets, scooters, radio receivers, sewing machines, sulphuric acid, liquid chlorine, paper, paper board and sugar

(c) There are different reasons for the lower rate of growth or decline in the production in different industries. Thus, production of sugar fell because of weather conditions. Production of radio receivers, sewing

machines and some other durable consumer goods declined because of lack of demand following the decrease in the earning of the agriculturists because of drought conditions. In a few cases expansion had slowed down because of capacity constraints while in others there had been difficulty in getting imported raw materials particularly steel

In order to step up growth of industrial production, Government have taken a number of steps as follows

- (i) Liberalisation of industrial licensing policy and streamlining of licensing procedures,
- (ii) Permission to operate on multishift basis where licences had been issued on the basis of a single or double shift working, in respect of a total of 65 selected industries of importance, provided that the concerned industrial units do not belong to Larger Houses or to foreign majority firms, whose applications for such capacity utilisation are to be considered on merit by a specially constituted Task Force,
- (iii) Waiving the requirement of industrial licensing for investments upto Rs 1 crore for all applicants other than those belonging to Larger Houses and foreign majority firms subject to certain constraints of foreign exchange requirements,
- (iv) Liberalisation of import policy for raw materials, particularly in regard to steel which has been in short supply, with a view to accelerating the rate of industrial production,
- (v) Streamlining of procedures for consideration of applications for industrial licences and for Capital Goods import; and
- (vi) Removing of bottlenecks in the full utilisation of capacity in

public sector industrial undertakings, for which a special Group has been constituted under a Member of the Planning Commission.

Production of Industrial Units

1316. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the new industrial units which have gone into production for the first time in 1972 and the items turned out by them;

(b) the units which are under implementation, the items, their capacities and when they will go into production;

(c) the units on which work is held up for want of machinery or materials, both indigenous and imported; and

(d) the steps taken to overcome this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) During 1972, 77 industrial units as borne on the records of the Directorate General of Technical Development have gone into production for the first time. Amongst other things the items included printing machines, bicycles, ceramic machinery, gramophone records, organic chemicals, rubber, cattle and poultry feed, solvent extracted oils, rayon grade pulp, nylon filament yarn, polyester staple yarn, glazed tiles, bottles, G.I. buckets, machine tools, transformer, electric fans mopeds, cement, machinery for manufacture of razor blades, caustic soda, road rollers, iron & steel castings, alloy steel castings.

(b) About 500 units are in the process of being set up and these relate to rubber, carbon black, automobile tyres and tubes, bicycles tyres and tubes, vegetable oils, paper and paper

board, polyester staple yarn, nylon, filament yarn, glass bottles, steels paints enamels and varnishes, fatty acids, grinding media, G.I. buckets, machine tools, storage batteries, telephone cables, commercial vehicles, road rollers, industrial machinery fertilisers industrial gases, aluminium ingots, dairy and agriculture machinery, bicycle parts and chemicals. These units have been licensed for various capacities.

(c) and (d). While no specific complaint has been received in this behalf by Directorate General, Technical Development it is the constant endeavour of Government to ensure that within the constraints of foreign exchange resources and indigenous availability, maximum assistance is provided to new units for implementing their projects.

Installed Capacity of Cement Industry

1317. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement industry in our country is not fully utilising the installed production capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the estimated gap between the availability of cement and the domestic requirement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The cement industry, as a whole, has not been able to achieve optimum utilisation of capacity mainly because of;

(a) the general strike in August 1972;

(b) continuous power cuts imposed by the State Electricity Boards in Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore;

(c) inadequate availability of covered wagons from the Railways;

(d) mechanical break-downset, etc.; and

(e) the disturbed conditions in Andhra Pradesh leading to the disruption of coal movement and consequent of heavier power restrictions.

(c) About three million tonnes, in case the above conditions continue to persist.

Guards provided for former Rulers' Palaces

1318. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even today the personnel of police and armed forces are standing in guard in front of the palaces of the former Rulers in some States;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the former Rulers still enjoy any special privileges and if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). While the privileges of the former Rulers have ceased to exist on the commencement of the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971, on the 28th December, 1971, the factual position is being ascertained from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report published in the 'Time' Magazine under the heading "India—A Therapeutic Session"

1319. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to a report published in the

American weekly magazine "Time", dated 8th January, 1973 under the caption "India—A Therapeutic Session"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes.

(b) if so, Government's reaction

Demand made by Orissa Government for allotment of funds for the expansion of Talcher Thermal Station and Upper Kolab Hydel Project in Orissa.

1320. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have proposed to the Planning Commission for the allotment of more funds for taking advance action during the Fourth Plan period for expansion of Talcher Thermal Station and Upper Kolab Hydel Project; and

(b) if so, how much money Government of Orissa have asked for and how much has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government had proposed Rs. 2 crores for expansion of Talcher Thermal Station and Rs. 1 crore for Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Station. These are under examination at present.

Indo-Soviet Joint Commission

1322. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held with Soviet experts in connection with the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission in New Delhi or are likely to be held during this month; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the meeting or likely to be discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which was set up in accordance with an Agreement signed by India and USSR in Moscow on September 19, 1972, held its First Session in New Delhi from February 9 to February 17, 1973. The two delegations were assisted by their respective experts who began their talks on January 30, 1973.

(b) At the end of the discussions between the two sides an agreed Protocol was drawn up. This Protocol envisages continued cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in fields such as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the development of production cooperation, the production and processing of oil and natural gas as well as setting up of additional oil refining capacity, different areas in the field of electronics, science & technology, increase of exports of non-traditional items from India to USSR and the construction of the Calcutta underground railway.

Further are concession to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Allied Examinations

1323. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students have been given further age concession in the I.A.S., I.P.S., and other Allied Examinations with the age concession

having been given to the general category of students from 24 years to 26 years;

(b) if so, the concessions given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The upper age limit prescribed for a candidate who does not belong to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe is relaxable upto a maximum of five years in the case of candidates belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(c) Does not arise.

Microwave connection between Bhubaneswar and Cuttack

1324. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the microwave auto-exchange services have connected Bhubaneswar with Cuttack; and

(b) when Orissa would be connected with the New Delhi directly by the microwave auto-exchange services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A microwave system linking Bhubaneswar and Cuttack has been commissioned in August, 1972. Subscriber Trunk Dialling between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar is expected to be introduced by September, 1973.

(b) Orissa is expected to be connected to Delhi directly by 1975. The connection between Orissa and Delhi would be on microwave from Delhi to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Cuttack on coaxial cable system.

Cement plant in Koraput, Orissa

1325. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the proposal for a cement plant at Sunki in Koraput District of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The Techno-economic feasibility of the proposal is being examined by the Cement Corporation of India.

Increase in post office savings bank deposits

1326. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Office Savings Bank Deposits have increased in the recent years;

(b) if so, what is the total number of Savings Bank accounts in the country at present and the total amount of deposits under the accounts; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the rate of interest to give further incentive to depositors?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) The total number of Post Office Savings Bank accounts as on 31-3-72 was 2.18 crores and amount in deposits was Rs. 1026 crores.

(c) There is no proposal at present to increase the Rate of Interest in Post Office Savings Bank deposits.

Setting up of a High-level Monitoring and evaluation organisation in planning commission

1327. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a high level monitoring and evaluation organisation in the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A Monitoring & Information Division was set up in the Planning Commission in April 1972.

(b) The main objectives of the Monitoring Branch of the Division are as follows:

(i) Monitoring the progress and performance of selected projects of national importance in the pre-construction and construction stages, of vital sectors of industries and of important programme[schemes] locating areas of short-falls and delays, identifying the factors responsible therefor and suggesting corrective action to the appropriate authorities for assuring execution of projects and programmes within the Plan estimates of time and cost.

(ii) Collecting progress information in respect of the selected projects and programmes/schemes in important sectors.

(iii) Providing assistance when asked for by the Ministries/State Governments/Union Territories and Project authorities in setting up of Monitoring Cells or sections.

Suicide cases in the country

1328. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicide cases reported during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of men, women and children among them;

(c) the main causes of suicide; and

(d) the number of suicides committed due to failure in love affairs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement showing the incidence of suicides in State/Union Territories during the years 1968-1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4313/73.]

(b) A statement showing information of suicides committed by men and women in States/Union Territories during the years 1968-1971 is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed Library. See No. LT-1313/71]. The figures for children separately are not available.

Following are main causes of suicides;

- (c) 1. Failure in examination.
2. Quarrel with Parents in-law.
3. Quarrel with spouse.
4. Poverty.
5. Love Affairs.
6. Insanity.
7. Dispute over property.
8. Despair over dreadful diseases
9. Other Causes.

(d) 1968 1340

1969 1439

1970 1552

Cross-bar Telephone Exchange system in Delhi

1329. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received in respect of cross-bar telephone exchange system in Delhi, and

(b) the nature of complaints received and the remedial steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) The nature of complaints pertains mainly to delay in receipt of dial-tone, high rate of call failures, wrong connections and receipt of busy/dial-tone, even though the called party's number is free.

The working of cross-bar exchanges is based on the principle of common control system with highly complicated equipments used for setting up of calls. Imperfect performance of the cross-bar exchanges is mainly due to defects in circuit designs as well as due to recurrent component failures and unstable mechanical adjustments.

The Indian P. & T. Department through its Telecommunication Research Centre, analysed the defects and evolved specific rectification measures for improvement of the cross-bar equipment. The proposed rectification measures were discussed and finalised with the foreign suppliers of the original equipment who are now supplying the required materials to replace the defective components and overcome faults in the circuits. The rectification work is quite heavy and elaborate and is likely to take some months. It will, therefore, be some time before the effects of the rectification work are reflected in improvement in the quality of service to the subscribers connected to the cross-bar exchanges.

Commissioning of Telephone Exchanges in 1972

1330. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of telephone exchanges commissioned during the year 1972 in Delhi and the names of telephone exchanges likely to be commissioned during the year 1973;

(b) their capacity, telephone exchange-wise; and

(c) whether the new connections from the telephone exchanges commissioned so far have been provided to new subscribers, if not, the reasons therefor and when the new telephone connections are likely to be provided and the total number of new connections provided/to be provided from these new exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Telephone Exchanges commissioned during 1972.

Name of exchange.	Capacity
Faridabad (expansion)	1,500
Badarpur (expansion)	200
Karol Bagh (expansion)	1,000
Idgah	5,000
Janpath	3,000

Telephone exchanges commissioned or likely to be commissioned during 1973.

Name of exchange.	Capacity
Idgah (expansion)	4,000
Delhi Cantt. (expansion)	600
Janpath (expansion)	3,000
Chanakyapuri	4,000

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Issue of Letters of Intent to Industrial Development Corporation

1331. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Letters of Intent issued to the Industrial Development Corporations, State-wise;

(b) the number of industries set up against these letters of intent, state-wise;

(c) the number of times the period of these letters of intent was extended, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by Government in respect of those letters of intent against which the industries could not be set up so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the letters of intent issued to the State Industrial Development Corporations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4314/73.] The implementation of letters of intent is the responsibility of the State Governments and the State Industrial Development Corporations and Government do not have definite information about the number of industries set up against these letters of intent.

(c) and (d). Information regarding extensions of letters of intent is not readily available. However, Government carefully scrutinise the progress of implementation at the time of considering requests for extension of the period of letters of intent and would not hesitate to refuse an extension if adequate progress has not been made despite warning.

बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना

1332. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार को गणना पिछड़े राज्यों में की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक योजना पेश की है, यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बिहार राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा भेजी गई स्कीम की कोई जानकारी योजना आयोग को नहीं है । फिर भी पिछड़ेपन के मामले पर उन्होंने चर्चा की और अपनी स्कीम भेजने को कहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सहायता समिति द्वारा दिया गया सुझाव

1333. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत जनवरी में बिहार स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सहायता समिति की ओर से कोई प्रतिनिधिमण्डल उनसे मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रतिनिधिमण्डल से कोई सुझाव भी दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) . बातचीत का सम्बन्ध पक्ष के मामले के शीघ्र निपटाने को सरल बनाने की प्रक्रिया से था । स्वीकृतियाँ शीघ्र जारी करने के लिए हर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

प्राकृतिक संपदा के विकास के लिए बोर्ड के गठन करने का प्रस्ताव

1334 श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या विज्ञान और औद्योगिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन नेशनल साइंस एकेडमी के अध्यक्ष श्री बी० आर० सैनाचार ने गत दिसम्बर महिन में हैदराबाद में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय भौगोलिक अनुसंधान रजत जयंती का उद्घाटन करने हुए प्राकृतिक सम्पदा विकास एवं वृद्धि के लिये एक समिति या बोर्ड के गठन की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रमण्यम) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) देश के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों सम्पदा का विकास कई मंत्रालयों के क्षेत्राधीन है एवं ऐसे मंडल (बोर्ड) की स्थापना के विचार से पहले अन्तर-मंत्रालय परामर्श तथा विचार विमर्श की प्रचुर आवश्यकता होगी ; यह विषय विचाराधीन है ।

Decline in growth rate of national economy in 1971-72

1335. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the growth rate of the national economy in 1971-72;

(b) whether the current year is likely to register a further decline in the growth rate; and

(c) if so, the factors which contributed to the decline in growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). In 1971-72, though growth in industrial production was marginally better than in 1970-71, agricultural production suffered a decline due to drought and floods in certain parts of the country. As a result, the overall growth rate in the economy in 1971-72 is likely to have been lower than in 1970-71.

The wide-spread drought conditions during the current year have meant a severe set back in kharif crop. The data on industrial production so far available for the current year shows an improvement in the growth rate over the previous year. However, it is too early to indicate what would be the over-all growth rate for 1972-73.

Issue of Licences for setting up Industries in Gujarat

1336. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering issuing licences for setting up industries in Gujarat in the near future; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts in which they will be located?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM): (a) 175 applications for setting up new industries in Gujarat are under consideration as on 1st January 1973.

(b) District-wise information is not being maintained.

Bombay T.V. Programmes

1337. SHRI D. P. JEDAJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether defective programming has hit T.V. business in Bombay as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 31st January, 1973;

(b) whether T.V. programmes in Bombay are largely in Marathi while the population of Bombay comprise mainly of Sindhi, Gujarati and Hindi speaking people; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to introduce T.V. Programme in Sindhi, Gujarati and Hindi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The range of Bombay TV Station extends upto 95 kilometres around Bombay City and covers an area of about 13,500 sq. kilometres. The predominant linguistic group within this area is the Marathi-speaking population. TV programmes from Bombay are therefore mainly in Marathi. However, programmes in Gujarati, Hindi, Sindhi and other languages are also being telecast from Bombay TV Station.

Switching factory at Rai Bareli

1338. SHRI D. P. JEDEJA:

SHRI K. BALADHANDA-YUTHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a switching factory at Rai Bareli will be set up with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a factory at Rai Bareli (U.P.) for the manufacture of telephone switching equipment. The question whether foreign collaboration is required or not for this project will arise only after the choice about the type of switching equipment to be manufactured in this factory is made. The entire issue is under Government's consideration.

बिहार में टेलीविजन केन्द्र

1339 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में सरकार का विचार कब तक टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोलने का है तथा ये कहां कहां खोल जायेंगे; और

(ख) अब तक बिहार में टेलीविजन केन्द्र न खोल जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) पांचवीं योजना में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन है।

(ख) सीमित साधनों के कारण देश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बार में चरणबद्ध कार्य क्रमों के अनुसार विचार किया जा रहा है। चालू योजना के दौरान, कुछ महानगरों तथा श्रीनगर और अमृतसर के सीमावर्ती केन्द्रों में टेलीविजन केन्द्रों की

स्थापना पर विचार किया गया है। बिहार में टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना के कार्य को देश में टेलीविजन विकास के अगले चरण में हाथ में लिया जायगा।

मंत्री परिषद की सदस्य संख्या में वृद्धि करना

1340. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पत्र सचिव सुधा आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की थी कि मंत्री परिषद् में सदस्यों की कुल संख्या के 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक मंत्री नहीं होने चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र की वर्तमान मंत्री परिषद् में पांच मंत्री अधिक हैं ; और

(ग) आयोग की सिफारिशों की उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं और 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक सदस्यों को मंत्री परिषद् में शामिल करने की आवश्यकता किन कारणों से हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिश्र) :

(क) से (ग). मंत्री परिषद् में सदस्यों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिश, और तत्सम्बन्धी सरकारी नियम, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, 11-8-1971 को और पुन 17.11-1971 को सभा पटल पर रखे गए थे।

बिहार के गांवों में डाकघर

1341. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष बिहार राज्य के गांवों में अन्य राज्यों के गांवों की अपेक्षा कम डाकघर खोले गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) वर्ष 1973-74 में बिहार में कितने डाकघर खोले जायेंगे तथा कहां-कहां खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्रनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 1973-74 के बजट में बिहार में 300 नये डाकघर खोलने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । ये डाकघर किन स्थानों पर खोले जाएंगे इस बात का निश्चय उन विशिष्ट प्रस्तावों की जाच के परिणामों पर निर्भर करेगा जो डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों पर पूरे उतरते हों ।

Vacancies of U.D.Cs. Reported to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell

1342 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4115 on 13th December, 1972 regarding vacancies of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Stenographers reported to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell and state:

(a) the names of Central Government offices/Departments and the number of vacancies in respect of Upper Division Clerks reported to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell during the period from 1st July, 1972 to 31st October, 1972 (date-wise);

(b) the date (dates) on which each office/Departments reported their vacancies showing the Reserved as well as Unreserved in the above category during the period from 1st July, 1972 to 31st October, 1972;

(c) the names of the offices which were given 'No Objection Certificates' to the effect that the Central Pool had no suitable surplus employees available for nomination during the period from 1st July, 1972 to 31st October, 1972; and

(d) the date (dates) when No Objection Certificates were issued showing the details of vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPART-

MENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

गत तीन वर्षों में पंजाब से निकासित भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या

1343. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में पंजाब के विभिन्न जिलों से कितने भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को निकासित किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण खन्वऱ) गत तीन वर्षों में निकासित भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की कुल संख्या 17 थी जिनमें से 16 जिला गुरदासपुर के और एक जिला होशियारपुर का था ।

केरल राज्य में भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राबि कों को बाहर निकालना

1344. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय केरल राज्य में ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या जिलावार कितनी है जो वैध पारपत्र और बीसा पर पाकिस्तान से इस राज्य में आए और पारपत्र तथा बीसा की अवधि समाप्त होने पर राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में भूमिगत हो गए, और

(ख) इनको निकाल बाहर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में ऊप-मंत्री (श्री एफ. एफ. योहन्निन) (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Payment of Pensions by Treasuries in Delhi

1345. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pensioners have to wait for long hours to receive their Pensions in all the treasuries in Delhi/New Delhi for lack of adequate staff; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to make suitable arrangements to mitigate the hardships faced by the pensioners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, during the last 10 days of the month when the general payment bills and other claims are entertained, pension cases get delayed in the treasuries. Arrangements have been made for making payment of pensions on almost all the working days upto the 25th of the month. Each pensioner is given four alternative dates for drawing the pension. Additional hands are provided on rush days by making internal adjustments.

F. F. C. help in Good Film Making

1346. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been benefited by the Film Finance Corporation till 1973 for good film making;

(b) what is the method of preparing panel of Directors or Producers to finance the making of good films by Film Finance Corporation; and

(c) the persons who have been patronised by Film Finance Corporation and who have paid back the loan to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DRARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Film Finance Corporation had given loans for production of 105 films (including 24 documentaries), till December 31, 1972.

(b) There is no such panel. Loans are granted by the Corporation on the merits of each application.

(c) Out of 105 applicants, to whom loans were advanced by the Corporation, 46 have repaid the loans in full (including 21 producers of documentary films). In 8 cases, the Corporation has written off loans, but out of them also, two producers have paid back the dues as per the settlement. In other cases, the recovery proceedings are in progress in accordance with the terms of the loans. A statement showing names of 48 producers who have repaid the loans or amounts settled, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4315/73].

Assistance to Film entitled "Five Past Five"

1347. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to a feature film "Five Past Five" produced by Vimal Ahuja; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give assistance to this film as also such other enterprises which ventilate the real thinking of Gandhiji among the youth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While Government would welcome any enterprise to help propagate the ideals and teachings of Gandhiji; there is no proposal to assist the present film.

Follow up action on the decisions of the Conference of C.B.I. and Staff Anti-corruption Officers

1348. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the follow up actions taken on the decisions and recommendations of The Sixth Joint Conference of Central Bureau of Investigation and State Anti-corruption officers held in New Delhi; and

(b) if no follow up action has been taken; the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Sixth Joint Conference of Central Bureau of Investigation and State Anti Corruption Officers mainly related to administrative matters, organisational improvements and some amendments to the existing rules and regulations etc. The recommendations concerning the State Government/Union Territory Administrations have been forwarded to them for necessary action. Other recommendations are being processed in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Police Officers from Delhi Inducted into Central Secretariat

1349. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether police officers from Delhi have been inducted into the Central Secretariat as Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, and Under Secretaries to the Government recently; and

(b) if so, how many and the Ministries and Departments in which they have been posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No officers of the Indian Police Service belonging to the Union Territory Cadre have been inducted into the Central Secretariat so far.

Removal of Machinery from Mills before take over by Government

1350. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the case of textile mills that were taken over by Government, the debt figures were inflated by the previous managements and many more persons were employed at the last moment at much higher salaries;

(b) whether in many cases very important and costly parts of the machinery were removed; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to guard against such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Question does not arise.

Dharmnagar Post Office Building

1351. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dharmnagar Post Office building will be constructed on its own land; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be started?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work for construction of building is likely to commence by April, 1973.

Visit of Secretary of N.E. Council to Tripura

1352. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Secretary of North Eastern Council visited Tripura in connection with regional planning;

(b) whether any suggestion has been made by him to strengthen Railway Communication by extending the rail-line from Dharmanagar to Agartala;

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto;

(d) whether he has also requested the Central Government to declare Tripura as famine area; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

3540 LS—8.

Directions to State Governments for giving Protection to Linguistic Minorities

1353. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the All India Lawyers' Conference has urged upon the President of India to issue clear and mandatory directions to State Governments to give protection to linguistic minorities to provide for and assure adequate facilities for instruction in their mother tongue to children belonging to linguistic minorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): No such communication in this regard appears to have been received either in the President's Secretariat or in this Ministry.

Issue of Industrial Licences

1354. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of industrial licences applied for and issued to the different States in 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): A Statement is attached.

State	No. of industrial licence applications received		No. of industrial licence issued	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
1. Andhra Pradesh	117	105	39	29
2. Andaman & Nicobar	1	2	..	..
3. Assam	33	37	5	12
4. Arunachal	..	1	..	..
5. Bihar	64	100	24	18
6. Chandigarh	5	5	..	..
7. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	3	1	..	..
8. Delhi	65	77	12	13
9. Goa	21	15	.	2
10. Gujarat	318	288	67	61
11. Haryana	266	192	33	38
12. Himachal Pradesh	10	23	1	..
13. Jammu & Kashmir	11	13	2	..
14. Kerala	45	49	7	12
15. Maharashtra	641	592	168	138
16. Madhya Pradesh	105	63	20	12
17. Meghalaya	2	8	..	1
18. Mysore	165	152	22	42
19. Nagaland	1	3	..	1
20. Nefa	1	.	..	..
21. Orissa	35	36	8	3
22. Pondicherry	10	10	1	..
23. Punjab	54	71	13	16
24. Rajasthan	87	92	16	18
25. Tamil Nadu	182	208	52	35
26. Tripura	1	2	..	2
27. Uttar Pradesh	334	341	48	52
28. West Bengal	187	224	84	54
29. States not indicated	14	17	..	..
30. More than 1 State	164	123	3	4

Approval of Foreign Collaboration Agreements

1355. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements approved by Government in 1972;

(b) how many of these agreements involved foreign financial participation;

(c) the total foreign investments involved in these agreements; and

(d) the main industrial groups covered by these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d) During the year 1972, 256 foreign collaboration proposals were approved by the Government, out of which 36 also involved foreign capital participation. The total foreign investment involved in these cases was of the order of Rs. 622.66 lakhs. The main groups of industries covered by these proposals include industrial machinery, paper making plant, pulp mill plant, butadiene extraction plant, printing machinery, synthetic detergent plant, grain silos & bulk handling plant, hydraulic equipment, automobile ancillaries, automobile tyres & tubes, polyester staple fibre, prestressed concrete pipes, pesticidal formulations and hospital equipments such as: multi channel cardiograph for intensive care unit.

Mutual trust between Government and Industry

1356. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement

made recently by the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the effect that the atmosphere of mutual trust between the industry and the Government was lacking and a sincere dialogue would pave the way for better understanding; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) In a meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade held recently, the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is reported to have said that the private sector also wanted to work for the people but had never got a sense of belongings. He is reported to have urged that this sector should be well utilised, as a lot could be done by mutual co-operation.

In the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, Government have clearly enunciated the role of the public sector and the private sector. Government have also recently clarified certain aspects of industrial policy with the hope that all sections of the community will come forward to play their due role in the promotion of growth with self-reliance within the accepted frame-work of a socialist pattern of society.

Famine in Mysore

1357. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission have some special programmes to fight serious famine conditions prevailing in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government of India's policy for the grant of financial assistance to the States towards expenditure incurred on relief of natural calamities lays down that Central assistance will be provided against the following items of relief expenditure (subject to 75 per cent of the ceiling in excess of the margins of expenditure allowed by the Fourth Finance Commission in para 108 of their report, adopted by the Central Government) on the basis of recommendations of a Team of officers deputed on behalf of the Ministry of Finance to the affected State:—

- (i) Free or concessional supply of food.
- (ii) Cash payments to indigent persons for purchase of necessities.
- (iii) Cash doles to the disabled.
- (iv) Free or concessional supply of clothing and blankets.
- (v) Free or concessional supply of seeds.
- (vi) Free or concessional supply of fodder.
- (vii) Free or concessional supply of medicines.
- (viii) Measures for prevention of cattle epidemics.
- (ix) Provision of drinking water.
- (x) Provision of transport facilities for goods to be moved on relief account.
- (xi) Repairs to houses damaged by the calamity.
- (xii) Relief works.

The Government of India also provides *ad hoc* loans where the ways and means position of the State Government requires it.

In case of prevailing drought conditions in Mysore State, Central assistance has been made available in the following manner:

- (1) In accordance with the policy and procedure mentioned above, a Central Team visited Mysore State in September, 1972. On the basis of its recommendations, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 7.75 crores was adopted for the purpose of Central Assistance. In response to subsequent request from the Govt. of Mysore another Central Team visited the State recently to review the situation and its report is awaited. In the mean time, Central assistance is being released on the basis of the progress of expenditure and on consideration of ways and means position of the State Government. So far a sum of Rs. 14.5 crores (Rs. 12.5 crores as loan and Rs. 2 crores as grant) has been released to the State Government. Further assistance will be released in the light of the progress of expenditure and the revised ceiling of expenditure that might be adopted on the basis of the second Team's recommendations.
- (2) the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has sanctioned Rs. 3.96 crores under the Special Rabi Production Programme to mitigate the effects of drought conditions and food production.
- (3) A sum of Rs. 2 crores have been sanctioned as a special short-term loan to the State Government for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs.
- (4) Advance Central assistance of the order of Rs. 2.72 crores against a matching provi-

sion of Rs. 1.28 crores by the State Government, has been provided during 1972-73 for stepping the work on Ghata-prabha and Malaprabha Projects over and above the level initially envisaged in the Annual Plan for 1972-73.

- (5) The following provisions are also available to the State Government under the following special schemes of the various Ministries. (The Central assistance available thereunder will be helpful to the State Government in fighting drought conditions):

(a) The Ministry of Health has made a provision of Rs. 1 crore for the year 1972-73 under the accelerated programme for rural water supply for Mysore State.

(b) Under Special Employment Programme, Central assistance of the order of Rs. 143 lakhs is to be provided to the State during 1972-73 Rs. 7.5 lakhs have already been released to the State Government in two instalments and the balance will be released by the end of the current year.

(c) Under Drought Prone Area Programme and Crash Scheme for Rural Employment of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, funds of the order of Rs. 2.28 crores (upto November 1972) and Rs. 1.19 crores (upto December 1972) respectively have been made available to the State Government during the year 1972-73.

It is expected that the availability of funds under the above schemes will go a long way in relieving the distress and providing employment in the drought affected areas.

Housing facilities for Postal and Telegraph Workers

1358. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether housing accommodation available for Postal and Telegraph workers is inadequate as compared to General Pool accommodation available for other Government employees; and

(b) if so, what positive measures Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Progressively more funds are being allotted for construction of staff quarters and vigorous efforts are being made to construct all the quarters targeted for the 4th Plan and even some more within the plan period itself. During Fifth Plan period, 1974-79, larger allocations have been proposed; these are however yet to be approved.

नौगछिया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, बिहार में काटे गये टेलीफोन

1359. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार राज्य के नौगछिया एक्सचेंज के अन्तर्गत नारायणपुर केन्द्र के कितने दूरभाष उपभोक्ताओं ने हाल ही में अपनी दूरभाष की लाइनें कटवा ली हैं ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्धन बहुगुणा) :

(क) दो ।

(ख) वार्षिक किराया और टेलीफोन को अन्य बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किए जाने के कारण टेलीफोन काटे गये हैं ।

बिहार में लघु उद्योगों के मालिकों द्वारा कच्चे माल की बिक्री

1360. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) बिहार राज्य की केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में लघु लघुओं के लिए कितनी नकद राशि और कितना माल दिया ;
- (ख) क्या लघु उद्योग मालिक कच्चा माल लेकर चोर बाजारी में बेच देते हैं और उसका उपयोग अपने उद्योगों में नहीं करते हैं ; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) (1) वित्तीय सहायता

	(लाख रुपये में)	
	1970-71	1971-72
(1) लघु उद्योग	60.78	78.79
(2) औद्योगिक बस्ती	3.01	5.29

2. कच्चा माल

(1) आयातित कच्चा माल	* 156.00	* 201.00
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3. देशी कच्चा माल :

	(मी० टनों में)	
	1970-71	1971-72
(1) ई० मी० ग्रेड एल्यूमिनियम	1723	2259
(2) वाणिज्यिक ग्रेड एल्यूमिनियम	कुछ नहीं	69
(3) जस्ता	कुछ नहीं	94.78
(4) एंटीमोनी	1.7	1.9
(5) ग्रेड - बकरियों की चर्बी	1,000	1,000
(6) सोडा ऐश	कुछ नहीं	140
(7) पैराफीन वैक्स	1249	1484

* बिहार राज्य में लघु औद्योगिक एकाइयों को जारी किये गये आयात लाइसेंसेसों का मूल्य ।

लघु एक्कों के लिए बिहार राज्य को इस्पात का आर्बंटन करने तथा भेजने में हाल ही में सुधार हुआ है जैसा कि नीचे दी गई तालिका से पता चलता है :—

(मी० टनों में)

अवधि	लघु क्षेत्र को दिया गया कुल आर्बंटन	बिहार को आर्बंटन
जनवरी से मार्च 71	51,421	1693
अप्रैल—जून 71	40,461	719
जुलाई—सितम्बर, 71	44,238	1138
अक्तूबर—दिसम्बर, 71	32,277	1039
जनवरी—मार्च, 72	45,959	901
अप्रैल—जून, 72	66,579	1943
जुलाई—सितम्बर, 72	..	..
अक्तूबर—दिसम्बर 72	75,428	1761

भेजा गया माल (मी० टनों में)

1970-71	4,000
1971-72	4,900

(ख) और (ग). कच्चे माल के दुरुपयोग के बारे में समय समय पर लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच, उनके मिलने पर की जाती है। अलग अलग लघु एक्क को कच्चे माल का वास्तविक वितरण राज्य के उद्योग निदेशकों द्वारा किया जाता है जिन्हें प्रत्येक एक्क में आर्बंटित माल के उचित उपयोग का पुनिश्चय करना होता है। उनसे कहा गया है कि वे लघु एक्कों को आर्बंटित कच्चे माल के कोटे का उपयोग करने पर अपनी निगरानी और कड़ी करें।

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की नियुक्ति

1361 श्री जालेवधर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री सिब कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या यह संती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग नियुक्त करके नये सिरे से राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

यह संश्लेष में उप संजी (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) सरकार यह नहीं सप्रसूती है कि नये सिरे से राज्यों के पुनर्गठन की कोई आवश्यकता है ।

Use of roof of A.I.R. building in Calcutta to witness cricket match

1362. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the roof of All India Radio, Calcutta building was used to witness Cricket Test Match recently and entry passes were issued under the signature of the Station Director on payment; and

(b) if so, under what authority this was done and in what manner the money so collected was disposed off?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Some members of the families of the AIR staff and officers of a few other Central and State Government offices were issued entry passes on the first two days of the Test Match. As this led to overcrowding on the roof of the building, all these passes were cancelled subsequently. Passes were not issued on payment.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of cheats posing as employees of Post Office in Delhi

1363. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been cases in Delhi in which cheats posing as employees of Post Offices operate in the public halls of the Post Offices promising to get postal business like remittance of money orders, booking of insured articles, depositing of money in saving banks and obtaining radio licences

etc. done out of turn and appear to go inside the Post office and then disappear; and

(b) the remedial steps taken to check such type of cheating in the Post Offices and whether some persons have also been arrested in this regard; and if so, particulars thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Res. Five cases of this type have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Besides tightening up vigilance measures regarding the entry of unauthorised persons in Post Offices, a Press Note giving details of the *modus operandi* adopted by the cheats, was also issued to educate and alert the general public.

No arrest has been made in this regard.

Telephones disconnected at Forward Trading Chamber at Fatehpuri, Delhi

1364 SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections belonging to the Forward Trading Chamber at Fatehpuri, Delhi which have been disconnected so far;

(b) whether all the telephone connections in respect of which the police requested the Department to disconnect have been disconnected;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the persons responsible for this; and

(d) whether Government have decided that telephone connections will not be sanctioned in any case to the persons who are dealing in illegal forward trading business?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) 171 connections working in Forward Trading Chamber of Corona-

tion Hotel, Delhi have been disconnected.

(b) Yes except three connections.

(c) Three telephone connections were not disconnected as the telephone numbers indicated in the order of Delhi Administration had been working outside the Forward Trading Chamber, Coronation Hotel for subscribers other than those shown in the order.

(d) As the use of telephone for illegal purposes is, prohibited under Statutory Indian Telegraph rules, each request if made will have to be considered on its merit.

SANCTIONING OF TELEPHONES BY DELHI TELEPHONE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1366. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of telephones sanctioned by the Telephone Advisory Committee during the year 1972 to be given from various telephone exchanges in Delhi under general and special categories separately,

(b) how many of these telephone connections have so far been provided and the reasons for not providing telephone connections to subscribers so far after they were sanctioned by the Telephone Advisory Committee long ago, and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to provide the telephone connections early which have already been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA).

(a) 383 new connections in Special Category were recommended by the Telephone Advisory Committee during 1972 in various exchanges in Delhi. Telephones in General Category are given strictly in the order of registration and are outside the purview of the TAC.

(b) 265 connections have so far been provided. Of the remaining 118 connections, 111 connections are technically non-feasible and 7 connections could not be provided due to disputes, etc

(c) Large scale cable work is in progress and technically non-feasible connections are likely to become feasible in about 2 months time.

राजस्थान में इंजीनियरी की सहायता

1379 श्री मूलचंद डागा: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत वर्ष केन्द्र द्वारा राजस्थान को उद्योगों के विकास के लिए और इंजीनियरिंग डिग्री या डिप्लोमाधारियों को रोजगार देने के लिए जो धनराशि दी गई थी उसमें से कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया गया है,

(ख) उक्त राशि में से कितने बंकार इंजीनियरों को किम किस उद्योग के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है, और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस वर्ष भी राजस्थान को ऐसी वित्तीय सहायता देगी और यदि हा, तो कितनी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम)

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से ही राज्य सरकारों को राज्य की आयोजना संबंधी योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिलने वाला अनुदान और ऋण एकमुश्त दिया जाता है तथा इसे विकास के अलग अलग शीर्षों में नहीं बांटा गया है। राज्य सरकार को एक मुश्त प्राप्त ऋण और अनुदान आवश्यकतानुसार विभिन्न शीर्षों पर व्यय करने की पूरी स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त है। वर्ष 1971-72 की अवधि में राजस्थान

सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों के विकास पर 14.24 लाख रुपया व्यय किया तथा औद्योगिक बस्ती पर 1.79 लाख रुपया व्यय किया। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान सरकार को 1971-72 में 47 लाख रु० आवंटित किए गए थे। राज्य सरकार ने 1971-72 में 47 लाख रुपये की संपूर्ण आवंटित राशि का उपयोग किया है।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सम्पादन पर रख दी जागी।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार की राज्य की योजनाओं के लिए एकमुश्त ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में तथा शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की सहायता योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के अंत में राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किए गए व्यय के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराई जागी।

संविधान की प्रांतीय अनुसूची में राजस्थानी को शामिल करना

1368. श्री मूलचंद डागा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) राजस्थान में कितने लोग राजस्थानी भाषा बोलते हैं और क्या राजस्थानी अक्षर है सचवा बोली,

(ख) राजस्थान में मारवाड़ी पंजाबी बज, बुद्ध हिन्दी और गुजराती बोलने वाले कितने-कितने लोग हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थानी को संविधान की प्रांतीय अनुसूची में शामिल करने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय के उत्तरकी (अ) एक एच० एच० नोटिसमें, (क) और (ख) एक विवरण तैयार करने का काम है। (प्रत्यालय के रजिस्टर में)। प्रेषित मसौदा एच० एच०-4316/73)

Crisis in West Bengal Film Industry

1369 SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2280 regarding crisis in West Bengal Film Industry on the 29th November, 1972 and state the decisions taken on the recommendations made by the Study team on the grievances of the West Bengal Film Industry and the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). Action on matters largely concerning the Central Government e.g., transfer of a part of the film processing work of the Film Division to Calcutta, has been taken. Similarly, a scheme to divert the production of the regional edition of the newscast and some documentaries is under active consideration.

On the other recommendations of the Study Team relating to modernisation of technical facilities in Calcutta, suitable steps are proposed to be taken in consultation with the West Bengal Government to whom a copy of the Report had been sent.

Language Agitation in Assam

1370. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether language agitation is continuing in Cachar in Assam; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove the underlying causes leading to language agitation in Cachar District of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The agitation has been suspended. The Central Government continue to remain in close touch with the developments in Assam and continuous efforts are being made to find an amicable solution to the language controversy.

Award of Tamra Patras to I.N.A. men and Ratings who Participated in Naval Revolt of 1946

1371 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Indian National Army men and the Ratings who participated in Naval Revolt of 1946 have been given Tamra Patras so far; and

(b) if so, their number, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) so far as ex-INA personnel are concerned, the answer is in the affirmative. As for the Naval ratings who participated in the Naval Revolt, the information is being collected.

(b) The required information is being collected.

Additional Projects Sanctioned for certain Backward and Drought Affected Areas

1372. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently sanctioned some additional projects in certain backward and drought affected areas of the country;

(b) the names of the projects sanctioned and their location in the State of Haryana, and

(c) the extent of employment opportunities to be generated and funds allocated for the purpose,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Commission is not aware of any additional projects having been sanctioned recently in backward and drought affected areas.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Equipment Lying Unused in Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba

1373. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of equipment costing lakhs of rupees is lying unused at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba for the last several years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the action taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir. Some pieces of equipment such as lathes and electronics equipment are awaiting installation

(b) The delay in installation is due to the laboratory buildings not being completed. Construction of buildings in Thumba has been seriously delayed due to labour trouble faced by building contractors. In order to utilise the equipments early, temporary buildings are being put up, and accommodation taken on hire where possible. Despite the difficulties, equipment is being installed in available accommodation and put to maximum use.

People Living Below Poverty Line in Mysore

1374. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have any proposal under consideration to improve the living conditions of the people living below poverty line in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the funds sanctioned by the Centre to that State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The broad approach to the improvement of living conditions of people below the poverty line has been spelt out in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan" already placed on the Table of the House. The specific proposals in this connection relating to Mysore will be worked out in the Fifth Five Year Plan of Mysore State which is still under preparation.

Financial Assistance to Mysore State for providing Self-Employment to Jobless Engineering Graduates

1375. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have any proposal to give financial assistance to the State of Mysore for providing self-employment to jobless engineering graduates in that State:

(b) if so, the amount of assistance proposed to be sanctioned by the Central Government for the next year; and

(c) the number of engineering graduates who are likely to be benefitted by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) The

Ministry of Industrial Development formulated a scheme for providing assistance to engineer entrepreneurs for setting up industries in 1971-72. An allocation of Rs. 33 lakhs was made for Mysore State for this scheme. For continuation and expansion of the same scheme during 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allocated to the State. Information regarding the self-employment opportunities likely to be generated is, however, not available.

Under the State's Special Employment Programme 1972-73 for which Rs. 143 lakhs is to be given as Central assistance, the State Government has formulated a number of schemes for providing employment opportunities to various categories of job seekers including educated and uneducated persons both in rural and urban areas.

It is expected that these schemes are likely to provide both wage-paid employment as well as self-employment to about 1000 engineers and other categories of technical persons. The stipendiary training scheme is expected to help the engineers in either setting up their own ventures or find employment in suitable organisations

These scheme are likely to continue in 1973-74 also; however the financial allocations for 1973-74 have yet not been worked out. However they will be much more than the current year.

Indo-Polish Agreement

1376. **SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:**
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has entered into a new pattern of economic ties with Poland; and

(b) if so, how does this agreement bring about innovations in economic relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). India and Poland have recently agreed that since both the countries are pursuing their economic development on a planned basis, it would be advisable to establish closer contacts between their Planning Commission with a view to bring about a greater awareness in the field of economic development in the two countries and thus facilitating closer cooperation between them in various fields particularly in the fields of mining, industry, trade, and scientific research. The Planning Commissions of the two countries would coordinate and supervise the preparation of drafts of a long term programme for agreement between the two countries for shaping and outlining the direction and scope of mutual economic collaboration and trade to ensure a rapid increase in the trade between the two countries in the future.

Media for better Contact with North East Border Area

1377. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for better communication media to establish effective contact with the people in the North-East Border Areas; and

(b) whether such a plan has been included in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While specific proposals have been formulated, Government have received the Report of a Study Team

on the problems of publicity in border areas. Appropriate proposals arising from this for publicity in the North Eastern border areas, among others, are expected to be included in the Five Year Plan.

Setting up of Small Units in Fifth Plan

1378. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of small scale industries units are going to be set up all over the country during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to make easy and cheap finance available to them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The proposal drawn up by the Task Force for small scale industries envisages possibilities for creation of 2 lakh new units during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, involving an additional investment to the tune of about Rs. 1,750 crores. The Small Scale Industrial Units are already entitled to receive concessional finance, medium and short term loan facilities from the nationalised and commercial banks and other agencies. These facilities are expected to continue.

Industrial complex for the benefit of educated unemployed in Hyderabad

1379. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation of an industrial complex for the benefit of educated unemployed has been laid recently which will house 1500 small industrial units absorbing at least 11,000 people in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether such complexes are also envisaged for other States in the country; and

(c) whether these complexes are purely State Government projects or in partnership with the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had recently initiated a programme to provide self-employment for technicians at an industrial complex at Katedhan near Hyderabad. 13,344 persons are expected to benefit by self-employment in this complex.

(b) and (c). It is for the State Governments concerned to draw up various schemes of self-employment programmes taking into account the conditions prevailing in the respective States. The Central Government provides general support to such scheme but does not enter into any formal partnership with the State Governments.

Development of Core Technology of Silicon Transistors and Diodes by Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute

1380 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani has achieved a major break-through in the development of core technology of Silicon transistors and diodes;

(b) if so, whether this achievement will help establish transistor Industries with cent per cent indigenous know-how;

(c) whether it opens up new avenues for further developments in the field of electronics; and

(d) whether it will help in saving substantial foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir, but some raw materials and equipment would have to be imported.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) Yes, Sir, it will help in saving considerable amount of foreign exchange.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Plastic Industry.

1381 SHRI B S BHURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether the small scale plastic manufacturers are finding it difficult to get H.D. Polythene Moulding Powder;

(b) whether it is being distributed in the open market at Rs 10.50 per kg. against company's price of Rs 7.70 per kg;

(c) whether Government received any memorandum from the Small Scale Plastic Manufacturer's Association Delhi in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There has been some shortage of H.D. Polythene Moulding Powder.

(b) and (c). A representation has been received by the Government from the Small Scale manufacturers Association making such an allegation.

(d) Government are trying to alleviate the difficulties by making larger quantities of imported material

available in the market. The import policy for actual users has been revised to help the individual users.

Demands for increase in price of Cement

1382. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the MINISTER INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement manufacturers have demanded an increase in cement prices;

(b) if so, on what grounds the price increase has been demanded; and

(c) Government's decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For reasons of increase in cost of production due to budgetary increase in railway freight for the transport of raw materials, increase in price of stores and spares, power tariff, coal etc. and increase in salaries and wages.

(c) the matter is presently under study by the Tariff Commission.

T.V. for Bangalore

1383. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.I.R. had acquired a site for setting up T. V. Station at Bangalore to cover 27-30 per cent of the State's population with T.V.; and

(b) if so, the money allocated for the purpose and the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) AIR have acquired a site at Bangalore which is proposed to be utilized both for establishing permanent studios for the radio station and for the future TV project.

(b) The proposals for the establishment of TV stations in various parts of the country during the Fifth Plan are still under consideration.

बिहार तथा अन्य राज्यों के लिये (पांचवी योजना का प्रारूप)

1385. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सभी राज्यों ने पांचवी योजना के अपने-अपने प्रारूप भेज दिए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो बिहार के योजना प्रारूप की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

योजना मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री श्री मोहन चारिषा(क) और (ख): जी, नहीं। राज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं के प्रारूप अभी तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

Exhibition of Feature Films financed by Film Finance Corporation on T.V.

1386. SHRI C CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not showing the feature films by the Film Finance Corporation on the Television; and

(b) the rates of charges paid to the producers of films shown on the T.V. and also the rates of charges paid to the producers of films which are shown on the T.V. in "Chitra Har"?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Feature films financed by the Film Finance Corporation are telecast as and when rights for their exhibition become available to T.V. Stations.

(b) The present rates for hiring feature films and sequences for 'Chitra Har' (Delhi TV) and 'Chhaya Geet' (Bombay TV) are as follows:

Feature films in Hindi:—

	Rs.
More than 10 years old . . .	1750
7 to 10 years old . . .	2250
5 to 7 years old . . .	3000
3 to 5 years old . . .	3500
less than 3 years old . . .	5000

(The rates for Marathi and Gujarati feature films screened by Bombay T. V. Station are the same as those for Hindi feature films).

Regional Feature Films 1000

Sequences from feature films for "Chitra Har" and "Chhaya Geet" upto 15 minutes duration 250

Distribution of Newsprint among Newspapers

1387. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the actual distribution of indigenous and imported newsprint to the daily newspapers having circulation of 15,000 copies, between 15,001 and 30,000 copies, between 30,000 and 50,000 copies, between 50,001 and 1,00,000 copies and 1,00,000 copies and above during 1971-72; and

(b) the total production of newsprint during 1971-72 and the quantity imported during 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Actual distribution of newsprint (indigenous and imported) in respect of daily newspapers during 1971-72 is given below:—

Circulation range (in copies)	No. of Daily News papers	Quantity in metric tonnes
up to 15,000	244	13,973.47
15,001—50,000	93	52,543.53
50,001—1,00,000	31	55,489.77
above 1,00,000	17	67,317.06
	385	1,89,322.83

(The remainder of the available quantity is distributed to periodicals).

(b) Indian production of newsprint made available to newspapers for 1971-72 was 36,265.58 metric tonnes. A quantity of 1,95,000 tonnes of newsprint was authorised for import against 1971-72 licensing period.

Khosla Inquiry Committee on Film Section of Film and T.V. Institute of India

1388. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the action taken on the recommendations made by the Khosla Enquiry Committee appointed to study all the aspects of the working of the Film Section of the Film and Television Institute of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of Government.

Test of Samples by Indian Standards Institution

1389 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many samples out of 30,818 tested by the Indian Standards Institution Laboratories at head-quarters since inception were found not according to the Indian Standards; and

(b) the action taken against the producers under Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Act for violating the provisions of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The figure 30,818 represents the total number of samples tested at the Indian Standards Institution Laboratory at Headquarters up to 31st October, 1971. As on 31st March, 1972, 33,528 samples were tested in ISI Headquarters Laboratory. These samples cover a period of over 9 years and therefore the number of failures is not available for such a long duration of time. It may however be stated during 1971-72, 6147 samples were tested in ISI Headquarters Laboratory and out of them about 900 samples were found to fail in one or other major requirements of the standards.

(b) Each of the cases of failure mentioned in (a) above has been thoroughly investigated by the ISI with a view to establishing reason for the failure. The failure was either due to the products manufactured by the licensee being sub-standard or subsequent deterioration in the product due to mis-handling during transit or bad or long storage. In cases where it was established that the failure was due to manufacture of sub-standard product, one or more of the following actions were taken:

(1) Licence was withheld.

(2) Manufacturers were made to withdraw sub-standard materials from the market;

(3) ISI Mark was defaced from the sub-standard materials;

(4) Marking by the licensee was suspended until the cause for failure was rectified;

(5) Renewal of licence was deferred;

(6) The licence was cancelled in extreme cases.

It may be mentioned that during the year 1971-72, renewal of 65 licences was deferred and 16 licences were cancelled due to unsatisfactory performance.

Production in Paper Project

1390. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nagaland Paper/Pulp Project, Kerala Newsprint Project and Assam Pulp Paper Project have started production; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The gestation period for a paper project is about 5 years. These projects are under implementation and are expected to go into production by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Demand for Pifurcation of Andhra Pradesh

1391. SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Members of Parliament from the Andhra re-

gion have in a joint letter to the Prime Minister, urged bifurcation of the State; and

(b) the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the existing atmosphere of disorder and tension in the State, it is not possible for any serious discussions to take place on any matter. Peace and order have fully to be ensured and normalcy has to be restored before efforts can be made to find a democratic solution to the complicated problem. This effort is being made with the help of local leaders.

T.V. Centre in Sriganganagar

1392. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government intend to set up a Television Centre in Sri Ganganagar a border town;

(b) whether they have approached his Ministry for help in this project; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The establishment of radio and TV stations in various parts of the country is the responsibility of the Central Government.

Increase in promotion quota from Class IV to Class III services

1393. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons promoted from Class IV to Class III during 1971 and 1972;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the enhancement of the quota for promotion from Class IV services to Class III services; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Class III posts are not promotion posts for Class IV employees as the nature of duties of the two posts are altogether different and as the experience in the Class IV posts would not be of any value in Class III posts. Accordingly, no quota has been reserved for Class IV employees for promotion to Class III posts. However, with a view to giving an opportunity to educationally qualified Class IV employees for entry into Class III posts, a number of concessions have been provided under which such Class IV employees can register their names with the Employment Exchange for Class III posts and on nomination by the Employment Exchange they can be considered for appointment to such posts after giving age relaxation to the extent of their service in Class IV; they can also be considered for appointment to Class III posts in the offices in which they are working, even though their names may not be amongst those sponsored by Employment Exchange. In addition, reservations have also been provided for educationally qualified Class IV employees to the extent of 10 per cent of the vacancies in the posts of Lower Division Clerks (which are also Class III posts) to be filled on the basis of a test confined to Class IV employees who have put in at least five years of service in a Class IV post and who are below 45 years of age (50 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes). The Scheme is not applicable to Railways, P. & T. and the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, which have their own schemes in this regard.

As there is no question of promotion of Class IV staff to Class III posts, no information is available regarding the number of such promotions during 1971-72. However, 65 and 107 Class IV employees were appointed as Lower Division Clerks in the offices participating in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service in the year 1971 and 1972 respectively against the 10 per cent posts of Lower Division Clerks reserved for educationally qualified Class IV employees.

A reservation quota of 10 per cent for appointment of qualified Class IV employees to Class III is considered adequate. Moreover since the total of various reservations including those for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Servicemen etc. has already reached the maximum permissible limit of 50 per cent, any increase in the quota will also not be legally feasible.

Sale of Imported Quota of Paper in Black Market

1394. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paper that is imported in order to meet the deficit;

(b) whether instances have come to Government's notice where out of the import quota a good part has been sold in black market; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Ordinary grades of paper are not being imported. 14,300 tonnes of industrial papers such as kraft paper, tissue paper, insulation paper, filter paper, glassine paper etc. were imported during 1971-72.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Married and Unmarried Adults in the Country

1395. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of married and unmarried adults in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have made any study into the reasons for increase in the number of unmarried persons; and

(c) if so, the main points therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) State-wise particulars of the marital status of the population according to the 1971 census are not yet available as data are still under processing. However, on the basis of advance tabulation of 1 per cent sample data, the estimated number of married adults of age exceeding 19 years for the country as a whole was 216,111,405 not including widows or divorced or separated persons) and the never married adults 21,901,554. The corresponding figures according to 1961 census were 173,049,023 and 16,774,023 respectively.

(b) and (c). No such study was undertaken. However, the general rise of age at marriage could have contributed to a large number of never married persons being found in 1971 than a decade ago.

Developments in Space research

1396. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest developments made in the direction of Space Research;

(b) what programme or activity is in hand with the organisation at present and what are their future plans; and

(c) by what time these developments are likely to yield results desired by modern needs?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The programme of activity proposed during the current decade and the target dates are contained in the publication entitled "Atomic Energy and Space Research-A Profile for the decade 1970-80", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The progress achieved in the various programmes is set out in the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1971-72. The target dates are being up-dated in the light of experience. Details of the work to be undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan period are being formulated.

कर्मचारियों की हिन्दी टंकण तथा आशुलिपि में दिया गया प्रशिक्षण

1397. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले ऐसे कितने गोपनीय सहायक, वैयक्तिक सहायक, आशुलिपिक और टंकणक है जिन्हें 1 जनवरी, 1973 तक हिन्दी आशुलिपि तथा टंकण में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है;

(ख) क्या ऐसे साठे प्रशिक्षित लोगों को हिन्दी टाइप-राइटर दिये गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कायिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) :

(क) आशुलिपिक/स्टेनोग्राफिस्ट तथा भ्रवर लिपिक/टंकणक जिन्होंने 1 जनवरी,

1973 तक क्रमशः हिन्दी आशुलिपि तथा हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग की परीक्षाएँ पास की हैं उनकी कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

हिन्दी आशुलिपिक — 2,994

हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग — 15,383

श्रेणीवार भ्रलग भ्रलग भ्रलकड़े नही रखे जाते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) : हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग/हिन्दी आशुलिपिक में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों के लिए व्यक्तिगत आधार पर हिन्दी टाइप-राइटरों की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है । किन्तु भ्रव भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों को आदेश दिए गए हैं कि अपने यहां तथा अपने सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में आवश्यकतानुसार पर्याप्त संख्या में हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की व्यवस्था की जाय पर प्रत्येक सरकारी कार्यालयों को कम से कम टाइपराइटर भ्रवश्य दिया जाना चाहिए ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उद्योग लगाने के लिये लाइसेंस देना

1398 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कौन से नए उद्योग बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस मांगे हैं और ये उद्योग कहा कहाँ लगाये जाएंगे; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में राज्य सरकार को कितने लाइसेंस दिए गए ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के विभिन्न उपक्रमों से औद्योगिक लाइसेंस हेतु 11 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं । आवेदन पत्रों का औद्योगिक आमतौर पर बताया नहीं जाता है । फिर

भी, ये आबेदन पत्र बियर, एनैमल चढ़ी हुई टिपें, एनैमलड बाइंडिंग तारे, अत्युभिनियम की छड़ें, इलेक्ट्रीलिटिक तांबे की स्टिप्स, स्पंज लोहा, बिस्कोटक, ब्राक्सीजन और एसिटिलीन गैसों, पोलिप्रोपीलीन और नहाने के साबुन और ग्लिमरीन आदि आदि के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) 1971 और 1972 में किसी भी सरकारी उपक्रम को कोई भी लाईसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया है।

दिल्ली और राज्यों का राजधानियों के बीच डायरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम

1399. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:
श्री ई० बी० विल्हे पाटिल:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय सभी राज्यों की राजधानियां दिल्ली से 'डायरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम' से सम्बद्ध हैं, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और यह व्यवस्था करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा :

(क) जी नहीं, । इस समय सिर्फ निम्नलिखित राज्यों की राजधानियां "सीधी डायल प्रणाली" के जरिये दिल्ली से जुड़ी हुई हैं:—

1. पटना
2. चंडीगढ़
3. शिमला
4. श्रीनगर
5. भम्बई
6. जयपुर
7. लखनऊ

अहमदाबाद जब गुजरात प्रदेश की राजधानी था तब उसका भी सीधा टेलीफोन

सम्बन्ध दिल्ली के साथ था। एसा प्रस्ताव है कि गुजरात प्रदेश की वर्तमान राजधानी गांधी नगर को जन्म ही "सीधी डायल प्रणाली" के जरिये दिल्ली से जोड़ दिया जाय।

(ख) उपभोक्ता ट्रक डायनिंग की योजनाएँ एक बड़े पैमाने की योजनाएँ हैं जिनमें माइक्रोवेव/कोएक्सिमल प्रडालिया, आटोमेटिक एक्चेंज" जिनमें जटिल स्विचिंग प्रणालियां हैं, जवगन जाल आदि की जरूरत होती है। इन योजनाओं पर उत्तरोत्तर कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है। आशा है कि कुछ राज्यों की राजधानियों को छोड़कर जैसे पाडिचेरी, पोर्टब्लेयर, मिलबासा, जेगे, ऐजल और कवारडी, जहां से दिल्ली के लिए ट्राफिक फिलहाल बहुत थोड़ा है, बाकी सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों को पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के एक अंश के तौर पर उपभोक्ता ट्रक डायलिंग के जरिये दिल्ली से जोड़ दिया जाएगा।

Response from entrepreneurs for setting up Industries in Backward Areas of Bihar

1400. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentives for setting up industries in the backward areas of Bihar have not brought encouraging response from entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) and (b). It is too early to judge the response from entrepreneurs inasmuch as 25 industrial units have been sanctioned the 10 per cent. Central subsidy for a total amount of Rs. 27,569 and 15 industrial units have been sanctioned concessional financial assistance by the Central financing institutions for an amount of about Rs. 2.40 crores apart from their normal loaning activities.

12 hrs.

RE: FIRING ON EMPLOYEES OF
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House that the House will adjourn for half an hour at 4.30 P.M. and re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the budget.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है—दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में गोली चली है—यह घटना ता० 26 की रात को हुई थी, मंत्री महोदय कल वक्तव्य दे सकते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर चर्चा का मौका दिया जाये।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Will they come forward *suo motu* with a statement. Four workers have been killed. They went to present their demands to the General Manager. Could they not disperse them without resort to firing? Four workers were killed. No statement. Nothing in the House. Will you please ask him to make a statement to day? This is a very serious matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): CRP fired before the General Manager of the South-Eastern Railway.

MR. SPEAKER: Under Rule 377 I have allowed you. But shall I ask the Minister to make a statement or should I admit a call attention motion? What do you want?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not you admit the adjournment motion in that case?

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to verify the facts.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There are facts. Are the facts de-

nied by the Minister? Has there been no firing?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It took place day before yesterday. They should be able to tell us by now as to what exactly happened and what they propose to do.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He kept mum yesterday all the day... Where is the Railway Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs ask the Minister to make a statement to-day?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking the Minister to make a statement today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You find out facts from the Minister and consider whether the adjournment motion should be admitted... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on the closure of the Saraswati Press in Calcutta and laying off of thousands of workers, let the Minister make a statement. Where is the Minister? He has disappeared.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention by Shri Shashi Bhushan.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा, आपने परसों सरकार से कहा था कि वह स्टेटमेन्ट दे—मैडिकल कालिज के छात्र भूख-हड़ताल पर बैठ हुए हैं—लेकिन अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कब तक वक्तव्य देने वाली है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, एक मामला 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं आपके ध्यान में लाया हूँ—यूनिन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने हिन्दी स्टैनोग्राफर्स की जो परीक्षा ली है, उस में अंग्रेजी का विषय अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। एक परीक्षार्थी ने प्रश्न-पत्र फाड़ डाला...

MR. SPEAKER: I asked the Secretary to convey to you that you can send a question on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The question will come after 21 days.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send a short notice question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister accept the short notice question?

MR. SPEAKER: From myself it will be cleared. But I cannot say for the Minister.

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर): कानून के खिलाफ हम तरह की अनिवार्यता लगा दी जाय, यह उचित नहीं है। इस पर शार्ट-नोटिस भी दिया है और काल-एटेंशन भी दिया है, आप उस को मान लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पार्लियामेंट ने जो कानून बनाया है, उस के खिलाफ काम हो रहा है। जब अंग्रेजी स्टैनोग्राफर के लिये हिन्दी का ज्ञान अनिवार्य नहीं है तो हिन्दी स्टैनोग्राफर के लिये अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान क्यों अनिवार्य हो।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : 1967 के कानून के खिलाफ काम क्यों किया जाय?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I give you permission under Rule 377, you cannot get up any time you like.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a very important matter. As you know, the Finance Minister made a statement that the Pay Commission's report will come by 31st March. Today, in the *Hindustan Times* the news has come out that Rs 200 crores will be needed to implement the pay pannel report. I congratulate the pressmen for scooping this news, but I would like to know why the Pay Commission Members who could sneak it out to the Press did not submit the report to the Government? Why is this Parliament being ignored?

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CRISIS DUE TO SHORTAGE OF POWER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

श्री शशी भूषण (दक्षिण-दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और उन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ये इस के सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें—

“समस्त देश में विजली की कमी के कारण उत्पन्न संकट, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं तथा कृषि उपज में भारी कमी आई है, और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये भी की गई कार्यवाही।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is widespread power shortage in most parts of the country this year. A detailed statement on the power position in the country was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 13th November, 1972. The main reasons for the shortage of power this year are:

(a) Reduced power generation from hydro stations due to

[Shri Balgovind Vermani]

shortage of water in hydel reservoirs;

- (b) Shortfall in power from Atomic Power Stations;
- (c) Continued growth in demand for power and shortfall in the addition to generating capacity.

A review of the power supply position at present indicates that—

- (a) There is a small surplus power only in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala and a little off peak surplus energy in Bihar.
- (b) There is power shortage in most of the other States, which aggregates to about 35 million units per day.

The aggregate energy demand in the country at present is of the order of 201 million units per day against which the estimated availability of energy is about 166 million units per day. Normally, in most of the States in the country, the power requirements increase during the months of February and March compared to the demands in the earlier months, mainly due to increased requirements of Agricultural pumping. Also the availability of power has further reduced on account of:

- (a) decrease in hydro generation in U.P., and Tamil Nadu—the latter due to poorer North-East monsoons; and
- (b) due to lower availability from Tarapur Atomic Station, to the extent of 2 million units per day.

This has necessitated power cuts and restrictions, in varying magnitudes, in most of the States which are experiencing the shortage. However, priority in power supply is being given to agricultural needs so that

agricultural production does not seriously suffer. In this context it may be stated that the power supply to Nangal Fertiliser Factory has been reduced from 98 MW to 60 MW w.e.f. 10th February, 1973, and the power thus saved is being made available to meet the agricultural needs in Punjab and Haryana

Among the measures which are being continued, to mitigate the shortage are:

- (a) The power generation from the existing thermal power stations have been stepped up to the maximum possible extent.
- (b) The supply and transport of coal to the major Thermal Stations are being continually monitored in order to ensure adequate supplies.
- (c) Spare parts for the Thermal Units which are under repair are being arranged on priority basis.
- (d) Captive plants of diesel sets are being permitted to be installed by private industries.
- (e) The commissioning of the various power generation schemes which are in an advance stage of construction is being expedited.
- (f) The States have been requested to set up implementation cells to monitor the progress of projects and overcome the bottlenecks.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दस वर्षों में योजना की विडम्बना के कारण पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया बिजली और पानी पर खर्च करने के बाद भी आज हम प्रकृति पर काबू नहीं जा सके हैं। एक हजार

करोड़ रुपए का मुकसान इन दिनों इण्डस्ट्रीज और एग्रीकल्चर में होने की सम्भावना है। इसी वजह से हमें दो सौ करोड़ रुपए का गेहूँ बाहर से मगवाना पड़ रहा है। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इस साल सूखा पड़ने में हमारे जो जलाशय हैं उनमें 45 परसेन्ट पानी भर सका, बाकी वह सूखे रहे लेकिन इसके अलावा भी, हाइटिल के अलावा भी हमारे माध्यम से जो बिजली पैदा होती है, खास तौर से कोयले से और एटामिक पावर से तो मैं समझता हूँ कोयला हमारे देश में इस मसाले में सबसे ज्यादा है और सबसे अच्छा कोयला है और अगर हम अपनी प्लानिंग में इसी ओर ध्यान देंगे तो जहाँ कोयला निकलना है वहाँ पर बड़े बड़े थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स बनाने और मागे देश में बिजली ले जाने का प्रयत्न करते तो आज इस स्थिति का मामला हम कर सकते थे। हर पांच साल के बाद हम सूखे का मुकबला करते हैं और इस बार तो पिछले बीस सालों में सबसे बड़े सूखे का सामना है। इसलिए प्रकृति ने हमें जो कुछ साधन दिए हैं उनको अगर हम इस्तेमाल करें तो गायब दिक्कत न हो। आज जितनी बिजली की कमी बताई जाती है लेकिन आप दिल्ली में कहीं चले जाइए तो सिनेमा उसी तरह में चल रहे हैं, एयर-कन्डीशनर्स उसी तरह से चल रहे हैं, रूम हीटर्स उसी तरह में चल रहे हैं और बाहर इतनी रोशनी आपको नजर आयेगी कि जिसको देखकर कोई नहीं कह सकता कि इस देश में बिजली की कोई कमी है। जो एप्लुएन्ट क्लास है इसी देश की उसको बिजली की कोई कमी महसूस नहीं होती है। खास तौर से यदि हम 50 करोड़ रुपया भी डीजल पंपिंग सेटल के लिए पंजाब और हरयाणा को दें तो बहुत सा अनाज पैदा किया जा सकता है और बाहर से अनाज मगाने की जरूरत न रहे। आज देश में और दिल्ली में 70 परसेन्ट कारें ऐश के लिए धूमती हैं।

करोड़ों रुपए का डीजल हम विदेशों में इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और बेकार इस्तेमाल कारों का करते हैं। एश के लिये कारों के दुरुपयोग पर रोक लगाकर उनकी जगह पर यदि हम वाहन में डीजल मगाये और अपने देश में भी डीजल ज्यादा में ज्यादा रुपए को बचाकर इस्तेमाल करें तो उमको हम अधिक बिजली पैदा करने में उपयोग कर सकते हैं। जिम तरह में युद्ध क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं उसी तरह से आज भी समय आ गया है कि अपने देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए, जितनी लज्जती के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाली कारें हैं या दूसरी चीजें हैं उन पर फॉर्न प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ जब देश को उधार लेकर बहुत सी चीजें देनी पड़ती हैं तो अच्छा है अपने ऊपर हम प्रतिबन्ध लगाये और सरकार हम दिशा में ध्यान दे। पिछले दिनों हमने देखा है कि 'अडर विलिंग' बहुत ज्यादा होती है। इतनी ज्यादा अडर विलिंग होती है कि इजीनिर्स कंज्यूम्स से तथा सरकार यहाँ तक कहते हैं कि ट्राममिशन लाइन में लाकेज हो गई है, जितनी ज्यादा बिजली जहाँ इस्तेमाल होता है वहाँ पर उतना ही ज्यादा लोकेज बताया जाता है। अब ट्रामाव लगाने के लिए कन्ज्यूम्स आ गए हैं लेकिन इतने साधन होने के बाद भी देश में जितनी बिजली पैदा होती है उसके मुनाबिक सरकार को पैसा भी मीलता है या नहीं और निकेज वित्त। परसेंट है? लेकिन अडर विलिंग का भी बिकेज बना दिया जाता है। इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी पूछना चाहूँगा कि बिजली बनाने की हमारी जितनी कंपैसिटी है और उसका कितना परसेन्ट हम बिजली बना पाये हैं। मैं खास तौर से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि

श्रीशशीभूषण

कितना योजनाये राख्यों की अधूरी पड़ी है जो समय पर पूरी नहीं हुई है कितनी ऐसी योजनाये हैं जिनकी इवलेगमेंट गिने, इंस्ट्रुक्श डिपार्टमेंट ने लाइसेंस नहीं दिए हैं ? लाइसेंस के लिए 5-6 साल तक एप्लोनेशनमें पैडिंग पड़ी रहती है। साथ ही साथ जो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं देश में उनको लिए आवश्यक करें कि वे अपने कारखाने में अपने इन्वेंटरी के लिये अपनी बिजली स्वयं बनायें। कई बड़े बड़े कारखाने शरीरों में, जैसे हिंदालको ने उर्ध्व लिए लिखा भी है तो उनको फॉरवर्ड बिजली बनाने की पाजा दीजिए ताकि जब टनल मत्पादक बरमाये हैं तो कम से कम अपने लिए बिजली भी पैदा करें।

इन्हीं कुछ प्रश्नों के उत्तर मैं आपसे चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO): I thank the hon. member for the various suggestions he has made. One of the important questions that he raised was about leakage of power. It is true that there is a certain amount of leakage. We do not know exactly the quantum of it. For example, in Punjab, transmission losses are the largest, 34 per cent. It may be due to the fact that in Punjab they do not measure the actual energy supplied to the agriculturists. They only calculate on the basis of HP used for pumping etc., not the actual amount of energy supplied.

So, recently we have set up a research section of our officers to conduct field experiments to find out and calculate exactly the amount of energy supplied.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is pilferage also.

DR. K. L. RAO: As for big industries and acceptive power for them, we are allowing it, whenever it is justified and possible. Recently we have allowed the Gwalior Rayon Fac-

tory to have its own generating set of 15 MW. The Hindalco Aluminijur factory has also applied for generating power of their own. We are allowing that also. The only condition is that they use the power for themselves; they cannot sell it to others.

श्रीशशी भूषण: ग्रैंडर विलिंग कितनी होता है, बिजली उत्पादन की कितनी टोटल कोमिटा है और कितनी बिजली हम पैदा कर रहे हैं—उन बातों का जवाब नहीं मिला है।

DR K L RAO: I do not follow exactly what he meant by 'under-billing'. That was why I answered about leakage. I call excessive transmission loss as power leakage.

श्रीशशी भूषण: इम्पेक्टमें की बिजली की चोरी करती है उसी का आशय "ग्रैंडर विलिंग" से है।

DR. K L. RAO: I would not be able to answer that question. Distribution of electricity is by the various State Electricity Boards. We are concerned about the loss of energy. It may be due to leakage. That is what I answered in regard to under-billing.

We have 40 per cent hydro and 60 per cent thermal capacity out of the total 18 million kw in the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The worst ever power crisis is adding fuel to the fire. On the one hand, we have lack of growth and industrial stagnation. On the top of this, we have this unprecedented power crisis. According to Dr. Rao, the shortfall is about 150 mw and loss in transit and distribution has been said to be as high as 20 per cent. In the Bhakra-Nangal system the generation was 12.5 million units; it has come down to 10.26 million. I understand this is due to lack of

water in the whole of North India which includes Punjab which feeds half the country and has so many small-scale industrial units using electricity. In Haryana again they want it for agriculture (not teachers); then in UP, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. There is a shortage of 15 million unit a day. The industries are working only one shift at the present moment. This is due to the non-commissioning of the proposed and much publicised thermal projects and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. They have allocated for the fifth Plan only an insufficient amount of Rs. 5,600 crores. The requirement is much more than that.

Punjab feeds the country. They have been refused electricity by Rajasthan. It is interesting to read a press article which says:

"Punjab's appeals to Rajasthan for the release of Satpura power from Madhya Pradesh have gone on unheeded so far," Mr. Karnail Singh, Punjab's Irrigation and Power Minister complained here today. 'This defiant mood of Rajasthan', he said, 'was causing a power loss of eight lakh units a day to Punjab which it can ill-afford when its industries are run at 60 per cent capacity and when there was water shortage for agriculture due to the power crisis.'"

Both the States are dominated by Congressmen. What a variety of politicians are there and what policy they formulate, we fail to understand.

The Andhra Minister said that there is a power cut up to 50 per cent and now the cut has been increased to 90 per cent. It is said that the third power cut was decided upon by the Andhra Electricity Board bringing down the power supply from 50 to 90 per cent. 90 per cent power cut after four Plans in this country.

What is this Government doing? Are they a team of lotus-eaters? I want to ask the Government through you. The need there is 650 megawatts. The capacity is at the present moment 400 megawatts. The generation, of course, is much less than that.

Take West Bengal. It was decided that at the beginning of the fifth five year Plan, it will be at least 300 megawatt. There is a very low utilisation of the built-in-capacity. For example, Durgapur's capacity is 285 megawatts. The actual generation never exceeds 150 megawatts. The capacity of the Bandel thermal power station is 330 megawatts; but the actual generation is never more than 220 megawatts. The DVC's is always less by 200 megawatts. At least one-third of the country's total coal and steel is produced by West Bengal. Yet, this is the condition. Will you be surprised if I say that the power stoppage in West Bengal alone caused them Rs. 50 lakhs per hour? The jute industry in two months have lost Rs. 56 crores rupees worth of industrial products. For engineering, it is Rs. 4 crores. It is because of our abject dependence on foreign countries which have been supplying the generating units, particularly the United States of America, and also the lack of self-reliance.

There is an article which says that the contribution by indigenous manufacturers so far has been about one million kilowatts, that is 0.3 million kw of hydel and 0.7 million kw of thermal equipment. Even if they work up to the maximum capacity, it cannot be expected to supply plants for more than 10 million kw. A judicious combination of indigenous manufacture and import of power plants is therefore necessary, and an order for import should be placed immediately, and so on, it is argued.

There is defective planning, faulty execution, inefficient management; and of course the class character of the Government will not allow them to

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

put their hand on the air-conditioners, cinemas and the upper strata of people, the affluent classes; you cannot touch them. There is no tightening of the belt there. In the CPWD bungalows, if you want a 25-watt bulb it is out of stock; they do not keep them; but if you want a 100-watt bulb it is readily available. This is the attitude of the Government.

On top of that, there is non-utilisation of the built-in capacity. Where do you spend the money? You have fixed a target of built-in capacity. Your performance in respect of the ultimate generation is much lower than what you have aimed. Dr. Rao has himself said that based on the survey conducted by the Construction Machinery Plan Committee, 1972, equipment worth Rs. 34 crores to Rs. 38 crores was lying idle in the major power projects, representing about 82.46 per cent of the total value of the construction machinery. What a shameful thing. You have no money; you have no industrial growth; you have only poverty, and your machinery worth crores of rupees are lying idle and unutilised. Who has sabotaged your growth? It must be somebody in the Government. They had a modest target but it remained unfulfilled. On top of that, to sprinkle salt on our wounds, a British monopoly concern, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is making hay while the sun shines it is trading in our product; they buy the DVC power and sell it at 300 per cent higher value and they are getting much more over the reasonable return as defined in the Electricity Act. In 1970-71 their gross revenue had been 32.67 crores and in 1971-72, Rs. 34.79 crores. Their profits in 1970-71 was Rs. 79.2 lakhs but in 1971-72 lakhs but in 1971-72 it jumped to twice as much, Rs. 142.4 lakhs. A committee was constituted and it has reported on nationalisation. I have seen the report and I shall lay it on the Table of the House. It will be another cat out of the bag. It has

recommended about nationalising small units; nothing about the big units. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has been left alone because it is controlled by their Godfathers, the British monopoly interests in the country. Two States, Punjab and Tamilnadu have already asked for import of generating sets; Tamilnadu—500 sets. We want the Government's reaction to this. Dr. Rao is here and I have great regard for him. What *ad hoc* solutions and what long-term solutions are being thought of by him? May I ask him to tell us the make of the generators which are awaiting spare parts. What is their worth and how it has affected power-generation in the country.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has made some useful comments. The fact is that M.P. has been giving some surplus power to Punjab; Rajasthan through which this power has to be transmitted has itself become deficient in power; its load had been increasing rapidly and therefore they are not able to send it on to Punjab. I have taken up with the Minister concerned and said: share at least half and half; that is half should be given to Punjab and half should be given to Rajasthan. We have tried to meet this load; agricultural load is very important. As the hon. Member said Punjab is a State of our country of which we are all proud; we shifted the power that we supplied to fertilisers, a million kw hour of power and we are now supplying it to Punjab and Haryana for meeting agricultural needs. The first atomic unit in Rana Pratap Sagar has gone critical" and the load will be 100 mws in April and in June it will go into full commissioning.

The hon. Member has spoken about the shortage of power in Andhra, West Bengal and so on. The main point here is that demand in the country is growing very rapidly. Our expectation was that it would go up by something like 12 per cent but it

has actually gone up by 20 per cent. Of course it is a very good feature; in all parts of the country the demand has gone up. Our total shortage today is about 54 million units a day. About 30 million is due to the extra demand over the last year; and about 24 million is because the hydel generation being less by 22 and atomic power generation being less by 2, that is 22 plus 2, which comes to 24. Out of this 54 million, we have made up about 19 million units; still 35 million units are left. We have not been able to cover this gap of 35 million units. In the next Plan we should fix the target rather high and try to implement the power programme in the country; without that the country gets paralysed in all sectors.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): What about immediate relief?

DR. K. L. RAO: May be the rains will be better and we would be able to make up the shortage to some extent. We are also trying to improve the performance of the thermal machines. But the basic thing is we will have to put up more and more of power plants so that we have surplus of power and not deficit. In West Bengal, one unit of 120 MW in Chandrapur two units at Santialdi have been delayed. If these units come up during the course of this year, it will make up the present shortage to a certain extent. But the load is going up all the time. Just as the population of India is going up very positively, so does the load.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many generators are awaiting spares and lying idle? What is the country in which they were made? What is the total value of the spares involved and to what extent power generation has been affected by it?

DR. K. L. RAO: We are trying to get the spares as early as possible. Mainly the machines are from USA and West Germany. There were

some machines in Delhi and Talcher which were imported from International General Electric from USA which were held up for spares. We got these spares.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For how long?

DR. K. L. RAO: Unfortunately those machines got broken, may be due to the faulty design. Anyway, it is too late in the day because the guarantee period is over. The machines have been waiting for spares for nearly 5 to 6 months. The worst thing was in Durgapur. There were two West German machines in Durgapur and one at Bokaro big 75 MW machines waiting for the spares for some time. Unfortunately there was delay in bringing this matter to our notice. As soon as we came to know about it, we took action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted to know how many generating units are awaiting spares in the country, what is the total value of such spares and how much it has affected the generation of power.

DR. K. L. RAO: Apart from the machines which I have mentioned earlier, as far as I know there are no other machines requiring spares. The only other machine I know of is in Satpura and for that also we have taken action. There is no machine for which we have not taken any action.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, विद्युत संकट के बारे में नवम्बर 1972 में ही यहाँ पर चर्चा की गई। अब उम के बाद दिसम्बर, जनवरी और फरवरी लगभग तीन महीने का काल आया। अब मार्च कल आया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ विद्युत निर्माण करने के जो तीन स्रोत हैं—एक तो हाइडल पावर है और नवम्बर के बाद तो कोई वर्षा होने वाली नहीं थी जब तक अगला

मानसून नहीं आता तब तक उस की क्षमता बढ़ाने की तो कोई बात थी नहीं, किन्तु बाकी जो दो स्रोत बचे रहे हैं उन में एक तो एटामिक पावर का है और दूसरा थर्मल पावर का, उस में एटामिक पावर में जो उन्होंने हवाला दिया है तारापुर का कि इस की जिननी क्षमता है उस में कम बिजली पैदा होती है यह जब में तैयार हुआ तारापुर का एटामिक पावर स्टेशन तब में कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ हमेशा उस में चलनी रहती है और क्षमता के हिमाचल में वह बिजली पैदा नहीं करता इस का क्या कारण है ? जब यह पता चला कि बिजली का सकट देश के सामने खड़ा हुआ है और जब तक अगला मानसून नहीं आया तब तक बड़े पैमाने पर उस की पूर्ति नहीं होगी, यह पता लगाने के बाद भी यह जो तारापुर का पावर स्टेशन है इस में जो गड़बड़ी या जो भी कारण है उस को दूर करने की कितनी कोशिश हुई और उस में कितना सफल हुए ?

दूसरी बात—स्वयं उन्होंने राणा-प्रताप सागर के बारे में कहा कि उस में डिले हुई है। यही हम जानना चाहते हैं कि जब सकट देश के सामने खड़ा है तो उस को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से हम कोशिश क्यों नहीं करते ? और या फिर हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इतनी इतनी हम ने कोशिश की और उसमें इतने सफल हुये इतने सफल नहीं हुए ?

तीसरा है कलपाक्कम का वह 71 में पूरा होने वाला था आज हम 73 में पहुंच गए है अभी तक वह पूरा क्यों नहीं हुआ ? यानी जहां तक दूसरे स्रोत हैं बिजली पैदा करने के अब बिजली का सकट देश के सामने खड़ा है तो कितना शासन ने उस पर ध्यान दिया यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

जैसे उन्होंने आंकड़े दिए कि 25 मिलियन किलोवाट की शार्टेज है तीनों स्रोतों की उस में हाइडल को अभी छोड़ दें तो बचे हुए जो दो हमारे स्रोत हैं जिन पर ज्यादा ध्यान दे कर क्षमता पूरा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी वह कितनी की और कितनी क्षमता पूरी हुई ?

तीसरी बात है थर्मल की जिम में तामिलनाडु आज शार्टेज महसूस कर रहा है। वैसे तो हर स्टेट महसूस कर रहा है और उस की वजह से कई उद्योग बन्द हो गए, कई कर्मचारी भी बेकार हो गए तो ऐसी स्थिति में जब तामिलनाडु एक थर्मल प्लांट की मांग कर रहा था तो वह मांग आज तक पूरी क्या नहीं हुई ? इसके अलावा केरल में जो बिजली उन को मिलनी थी जैसे अभी मेरे मित्र ने पंजाब और राजस्थान का मामला बताया वैसे ही केरल की जो बिजली उन को मिलनी चाहिए वह तामिलनाडु को क्यों नहीं मिलती ? वहां भी कांग्रेस की ही सरकार है। केरल में जो ईडीकी प्रोजेक्ट है उस को पूरा करने में भी आप विलम्ब क्यों लगा रहें हैं, आखिर वह भी एक बड़ा भारी स्रोत है उस को भी हम पूरा करें क्योंकि जब तक मानसून नहीं आता तब तक हाइडल पावर का तो कोई मतलब है नहीं। इसलिए बाकी जो दो स्रोत बचे हैं उन को पूरा करना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात—डिजल के जनरेटर सेट करने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं जनरेटर बारह से लाए या जनरेटर को नहीं यही तैयार करने के लिए कोई प्राइवेट सेक्टर सामने आया है क्या ? यदि आया है तो उस को इजाजत दी है या नहीं दी है ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं दी ?

तीसरा सवाल है बालंद्री कट की दृष्टि से.....

अथर्व महाविद्यः तीसरा सर्वाल नहीं एक ही सर्वाल का तीसरा हिस्सा । आप सर्वाल एक ही कर सकने हैं । उग का ही तीसरा हिस्सा कहें ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जांशी. जी हा, सर्वाल एक ही है । उरी में जानकारी की दृष्टि से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, अभी में मित्र ज्योतिर्मय बम् और इन्होंने भी, दोनों ने उग तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है देश के सामने विद्युत का संकट खड़ा है इस का देखते हुए स्वयं स्फूर्ति में, आप ही आगे आ कर गट्पनि, गवर्नर और मंत्री जी है इन्होंने कितनी पावर कट की है ? वह स्वयं इस के लिए सामने आया है क्या ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जब यह संकट सामने है तो स्वयं हमी जा पावर में है अपनी तरफ से कट करने के लिए सामने आया है क्या ?

एक बात और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ । जैसे नागल में फटिलाइजर प्लाट की बिजली कम कर के खेती को आपने दी है जिस में खेती को पानी मिले लेकिन कल जा कर हम को पानी के साथ फटिलाइजर की भी जरूरत होती है । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पावर को कट करना भी है तो उस में कोई प्रायोरिटी लगाई है क्या ? जैसे कृषि और उद्योग में कृषि को प्राथमिकता है । किन्तु उद्योग में भी कौन सी इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है जिसके अंदर पावर कट पहले करे इस दृष्टि से भी कोई गाइडेस हर एक स्टेट को मिली है क्या ?

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has asked about atomic power stations. Atomic power stations are under a different Ministry. I will give the information, whatever I have, but he must get the full information from the concerned Ministry.

Regarding Tarapur, the fuel rods have to be replaced every two or three years, and the fuel rods have not yet been replaced. One unit is working out of the two units of 200 megawatts, and in the second unit, the fuel rods are being replaced and they are expected to go into generation in another two or three months.

Regarding Rana Pratap Sagar there was a delay in the construction of the project. One of the units is yet to be constructed. Another has gone critical. The power is being produced, and it will take three months to produce the full power. We are at the moment getting about 40 megawatts in this. In April it will go to 100 and in May-June, full power will be produced. This kind of staggering is necessary for atomic power station. It will not produce full power immediately.

About Kalpakam there have been engineering difficulties. For cooling they were trying to get sea water and that has caused considerable delay. They were also trying to get the technology from indigenous sources without seeking any foreign assistance in this regard. So, that had also taken a certain amount of time.

The Kerala Government normally gives power to Tamil Nadu. But they have got much less power this year due to the hydro power reservoir not being filled up. The Kerala Government has agreed to give 3 lakh units to Tamil Nadu only two or three days back. Most of the power stations that Tamil Nadu were asking for have already been sanctioned. I do not think anything is pending except two or three.

SHRI C. T. DIHANDAPANI (Dharampuram) So many schemes are pending with the Central Government for clearance. You have yourself stated that.

DR. K. L. RAO: No projects are pending except two or three on which some discussions are necessary. For

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

example, there is a project on which there are differences between Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Water goes down to Kerala and they want to divert the water. Naturally, it is an inter-State problem and that has to be looked into. Another power station which is under active consideration is at Tuticorin. (*Interruptions*). The point is whatever is sanctioned now will not meet the present troubles. Any power station started will take five or six years to commence generation. I quite agree that Tamil Nadu is one of the States which makes the best use of power and does not waste any power at all. For their requirement, every effort will be made to give assistance.

Another point that the hon. Member has raised is about the power cut for Minister in Delhi. In Delhi, there is adequate power. Of course, as you are all aware, all the fountains have been cut, and the total saving that we have got on account of this is only four megawatts—a very small amount. Actually Delhi is an area where we are generating one million kilowatt a day extra and this is being passed on to Haryana. I agree that any power saved in Delhi will be useful to the neighbouring States. This is under constant review, and I have requested the Lieutenant Governor to look into this.

About Nangal fertiliser factory, we have some discussions whether to cut down the fertiliser output by cutting off the power for the factory and giving it for water supply or whether we should retain it for fertiliser production. Extensive studies were made and we found that cutting down fertiliser production would cause much less loss to the country than what it would be if we did not supply water for agricultural production by cutting down the power for fertiliser factory. Of course, production of fertiliser is important. But more important is supply of water for agricultural operations and the Punjab Government itself has said that it is prepared to surrender fertiliser production but would have water. There, the water has to

be pumped from wells. That is why we have cut down fertiliser production for the next two months and given power for agricultural pumping.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): What about Neyveli?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have seen the statement which the Ministers has made to-day. It is a reproduction of the statement which he made in reply to my call attention notice on the 22nd November 1972 and the reply he gave to my Short Notice Question No. 2 of 15th June, 1972.

I would like to confine my remarks to Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In Tamil Nadu, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that there is a serious and unprecedented power crisis this time. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that the State Government sold a thermal plant producing 20 MW of power as a scrap, whether a new plant which is likely to come up there has not been cleared by the Central Government and whether the hydro-electric scheme at Kottayar which has been completed has not been commissioned for production as yet. The thermal plants at Ennore and Basin Bridge are producing only one-third of their capacity. So, I would like to know whether a committee of experts will be appointed to go through the various schemes which the State Governments are confronting in respect of power shortage.

As far as Bihar is concerned, I would like to know whether the thermal plant at Muzzaffarpur which was promised by the Centre, has been cleared by the Planning Commission. I know once the power plant comes up at Muzzaffarpur, it is going to change the complexion of some of the districts in Bihar which is greatly needed by the Bihar Government.

Coming to my own State of Uttar Pradesh, the Minister is aware that at present there is more than a 40 per cent power cut in UP and on the 26th

of February, nearly 45,000 to 50,000 workers belonging to all industries in Kanpur went on a token strike as a protest against this man-made power tragedy. I say man-made, because it is due to the bungling that was going on both at the Centre and in the State.

As far as power shortage is concerned, in reply to my short notice question No. 2, regarding power shortage in U.P. Dr. Rao said, "It is true that there is a heavy shortage of power in U.P. and it is as much as 5 million units a day. We are trying to get power from DVC. We are also trying to see whether some more projects could be set up to produce power." He also said that "for two or three years, the power situation in Uttar Pradesh will be difficult." Regarding power shortage, on 22nd November, the Minister said, "As against the peak requirement of about 1500 MW in the State, the availability is only about 1100 MW, leaving a gap of 400 MW. Then he further states: "A relief of about 1.1 million units per day, 0.7 million units from Bihar and 0.4 million units from Madhya Pradesh has been possible at present."

What is the condition of U.P. to-day? The textile, jute rayon and other industries are working only 15 hours or 12 hours as against 24 hours. To-day there is loss of production every hour and every minute. I would like to bring to your notice .

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Usually I do not take more than 5 minutes, but, to-day, let me rub the Minister for at least seven minutes.

It is interesting to know that U.P. has exempted HINDALCO of the Birlas but they have not exempted the defence units, the ordnance factories in Kanpur and other places in U.P. which are manufacturing the most sophisticated weapons in the country. For this Government and the Govern-

ment of U.P. the Birlas aluminium concern is more effective and more urgent or more important than the defence production of the country. I have requested the hon. Minister and the Chief Minister also to see that these defence units are exempted from the power cut. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether permission has been accorded to U.P. Government for importing generating sets and turbines which they wanted some time back. They requested that they should be allowed to import generators and turbines for producing 100 MW of electric power. I want to know, secondly, whether surplus power from Bihar, Rajasthan and Badarpur will be available to U.P. or not. The hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power from my State (Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari) came here and he met the hon. Minister and he talked to him. I want to know whether the surplus power from the places which I mentioned would be made available to U. P. or not.

Thirdly, I want to know whether any direction had been given to the U.P. Chief Minister to restore the power cut in the case of the defence installations at Kanpur and other places producing sophisticated defence equipments.

I request the hon. Minister to give clear replies to my questions with regard to Tamilnadu, Bihar and U.P.

There is a sort of discrimination which has been done, which I have already pointed out. If Birlas are given power to run their aluminium factory and there is no cut in it, it is done at others cost. The people will not bear this. The Birlas are given power at the cost of defence production, at the cost of the rabi crops, at the cost of everything else. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to bear this in mind. Workers in Kanpur and other places will never bear it and they will force this Government to take over Hindalco. I would like to know from the Minister as to what concrete steps have been taken by this Government to help the U.P. Government to over-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee] come this crisis. U.P. has been neglected and they are showing a step-motherly treatment towards U.P.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member raised the question of Ennore and it is true that that power station was producing less because there was no cooling water there. Certain problems were there and it should have been looked into much earlier. I visited the area and I made some suggestions. The State Government has followed these suggestions and now they are generating the full amount of power there. Actually, one machine was delayed. Otherwise 110 M.W. of power would have been available. If it comes up early it will be helpful at this moment.

Regarding Muzafarpur power station in Bihar State, it is true that it has been cleared by the Advisory Committee. But it has not yet been approved by the Planning Commission. I have been requesting them to sanction this from time to time. It is stated that the sanction is not being given for want of funds. I will again take it up with the Planning Commission because Muzafarpur Thermal Station will give large amount of power and it will be helpful to North Bihar.

Then in regard to U.P. there has been chronic shortage right through. We are not able to make up that because power produced from Delhi goes to Haryana. Actually U.P. is asking for some share of it. But we are not able to give that because there is shortage all round. From Bihar they are giving off-peak power to the extent of about 5 lakh units daily. That is to say, that is given in the night and at times when it is not required elsewhere. Even though one would expect some power from DVC, the DVC itself has gone short of power. It is still short of power by 3 million units a day. They are not able to supply full load to Jamshedpur, Tisco and so on. That is a constant problem. So we are not able to give relief to U.P. from the D.V.C.

Madhya Pradesh also has not been able to give very much because whatever power they have is being shared by the other States like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and so on. So, the main problem is there with regard to UP; UP is like an island in country with neighbours who are doubtful friends in the sense that they are not able to give power to it at the time of need, because they are themselves going out.

So, the only way out for UP is that UP has got to build up its own power sets as rapidly as possible. We expected that the first unit of the Obra power station would have come up. The first units of 120 MW must have come up in the month of January, but I have been told that it is being delayed by another two months. After that, two units more are to come up. If the Obra units are expedited, then it will be possible for UP to be able to meet the power requirements to an appreciable extent. 120 MW would mean quite an appreciable amount. That would be a very substantial addition. But there again, I only hope that the revised target will be kept up.

In regard to the import of generating sets, it is quite true that the UP Government has been pressing for quite a long time for the import of two units of 200 MW. In my personal opinion that is also justified, because that is the only way to expedite the much-needed power addition to UP, because UP has to add two or three million k.w. of power in the next five years, and so, they have got to import these sets. This subject is coming up for discussion tomorrow, and I only hope that they will be given permission to go ahead with the purchases.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I said that Hindalco had been granted exemption, but the defence establishments had not been granted exemption. Do I take it that this Government wants that Birlas should be given full electricity whereas the defence units which are producing sophisticated weapons should have power cut? I want a clear-cut

reply from the hon. Minister on this point, and I want to know the correct position.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sorry I do not have any information about whether this cut has been imposed on Hindalco or not. But that is also a very important factory, because aluminium is required for production of power transmission lines....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I seek your guidance? My point was that the production in the ordnance factories which are producing sophisticated weapons had been reduced....

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said, I do not have any information on this subject. All that I know is that the UP Government are giving priority to agriculture and trying to give power for agriculture with the highest priority.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Birlas have been granted exemption, at the cost of the defence production and the defence effort. Should I take it that the Birlas are above the Government? Why should they be afraid of the Birlas?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will the hon. Member sit down? Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

U.P.S.C. (MEMBERS) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1973 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Members) Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 39(E) in

Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1973, issued under article 318 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4298/73.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination Amendment Regulations, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 87 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officer) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 88 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 65 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 66 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4299/73].

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWS PAPERS FOR INDIA ON PRESS IN INDIA, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: (SHRI DHARAM

BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Part II) of the Registrar of News Papers for India on Press in India, 1971.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4300/73].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTION

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to present the twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th February, 1973."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 27th February, 1973."

The motion was adopted

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take up item No. 7, namely the Statutory Resolution on Andhra Pradesh after lunch. The Railway Minister will come forward with a statement at 4.15 p.m.

श्री अटन बिहारी दासदेवी (खालियर):

4-30 बजे आप ऐजेंडर करेंगे। फिर हमें पूछने का टाइम कब मिलेगा ?

13 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE, (Kanpur): You better accept our calling-attention notice

MR. SPEAKER: Then, the Railway Minister should come at four o'clock. Will this be please conveyed to him?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I shall do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly accept our calling-attention-notice.

MR. SPEAKER: If you like, I think it is much better that I accept the call attention notice and you have it tomorrow

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Aligarh): You can accept the call attention and he can make the statement today; let questions be asked tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: He will come at 4 O'clock. We adjourn for lunch now to reassemble at 2. p. m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir, I have given notice about a serious thing that has come to our attention. The Modi Flour Mill was raided and two persons were arrested under the Essential Commodities Act; there were two charges against them. After they made contribution to a political party, they were allowed....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These Modis are the close relative of Surajmal Modi. It is a serious matter

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. There should be some way of raising it; there are ways of drawing the attention of the House. If you had written that would be considered by the Speaker; I cannot tell you offhand what happened to it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why do you not ask them to make a statement if they have taken a political donation

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kolkata): I am sure you must have read in the newspapers today, *Hindustan Times* and others that that Pay panel's proposals may cost Rs. 200 crores

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have raised it in the morning

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whatever has appeared in the newspapers seems to be correct. It means the Press knows it. I should like the Government to make a statement if the Pay Commission had finalised its recommendations and submitted the report. It is leaked out to the Press. Are we not concerned? Parliament is being reduced to nothing....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You raised it in the morning; you have raised it again; they have heard it and it should be enough now.

14.06 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th of January, 1973 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh".

On 17th January, 1973, the Governor, Andhra Pradesh, reported to the President that the Chief Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimharao tendered the resignation of himself and his colleague in the Council of Ministers. The resignations were accepted by the Governor. Keeping in view the relative strength of the various political parties in the State Legislative Assembly, the Governor came to the conclusion that it would not be possible for a leader of any opposition party to form an alternative Government and the Governor recommended that the State should be brought under the President's rule as contemplated under article 356 of the Constitution. The Governor further recommended that during the period of President's rule the Legislative Assembly may not be dissolved but only kept suspended. The Proclamation under article 356 was made by the President on the 18th January on the basis of the recommendations of the Governor.

Sir, the Governor in his report which has been placed on the Table of the House had recommended that

[Shri K. C. Pant]
the Presidential proclamation under article 356 may be issued with immediate effect and expressed the hope that it would help to ease the tension in the State and in restoring normalcy.

This House is fully aware of the happenings in Andhra Pradesh. Following the Supreme Court ruling pronounced on October 3, 1972, proclaiming the validity of the Mulki Rules, some agitations were sparked off in the Andhra region of Andhra Pradesh. In some parts of the State there were violent incidents resulting in loss of life and damage to public property. Unfortunately, the leaders of the State could not come to any agreement during discussion among themselves. It was then that the Chief Minister, his other ministerial colleagues and also other leaders of public opinion and Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh, wanted the Central Government to take decisions on matters related to Mulki Rules. Following discussions by the Central leaders with the Andhra Pradesh leaders and representatives of different sections of the people and with a view to providing satisfaction to the expectations of all the regions a five point formula was announced in Parliament on 27th November 1972, and thereafter the Mulki Rules Act, 1972 was passed. I need not elaborate the provisions of the Act. But I would like to point out that the provisions of the Act, follow, in the main, the scheme of safeguards mutually agreed to in 1956, with only some marginal adjustments. The Act regularises the appointment made since November 1956 of persons from the Andhra region and other non-Telengana people to posts in the Telengana region. It also provides for the total repeal of reservations by the end of December 1977 in respect of all posts in the twin cities and by the end of December 1980 in respect of all posts in other parts of Telengana.

The immediate effect of the legislation was to assuage the feelings of the people in Andhra Pradesh. But unfortunately, agitation was soon stepped up in the different parts of the State, more particularly, in the Andhra region. It did not take long for the agitation to take the ugly form of violence and lawlessness. It was in these circumstances that, in order to help resolve the mounting political and law and order crisis in the State, the Chief Minister tendered the resignation of his Ministry and the President's rule was subsequently imposed in the State.

I have no doubt that the House will fully appreciate the constitutional propriety—I would even say inevitability of the President's Proclamation in Andhra Pradesh. But that will not be enough. What is required is since concerted, efforts on the part of one and all to ensure that the primary objectives of the President's rule namely, the restoration of normalcy and order in the State is speedily achieved.

There can be no substitute for dispassionate and rational discussion, even when emotions are running at a high pitch over complex issues. A recourse to agitation which leads to lawlessness and violence cannot produce any enduring solution. Such methods would only serve to undermine the basic premises of democracy and political activity in the country. The Prime Minister has already made a fervent appeal for restoration of normalcy and it will not be necessary for me to say anything more this aspect. Our sympathy goes out to those who have suffered. Andhra has witnessed serious damage to public property. The economy of the State has suffered grievously. Communications and other public utility services had been completely dislocated. All sections of the people have been affected by these happenings but none more grievously than the poorer sections.

Sir, I take this opportunity to appeal to all sections of this House and to all leaders of opinion to work for the restoration of order and normalcy in Andhra Pradesh, which alone can pave the way for a calm and objective consideration of the individual and collective grievances of the people of different parts of the State. It is of no less importance that the students, the Government servants in different rungs of the administration, the doctors and other professions lose no further time in resuming their duties and thus put an end to the distress and harassment of the people at large.

This is the paramount need at this juncture and it is this which should be endorsed, in no uncertain terms, as this august House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th of January, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th January, 1973 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh."

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warrangal): May I seek some clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER: Your name is here and you want to speak. At the time when you speak, you can raised all these issues.

Shri B. N. Reddy.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask this House as to why the situation has been created that 4½ crores of people of Andhra Pradesh have been made to suffer this President's rule. That is the most important question. The Government there is supposed to be most stable of all the

Governments in the South. It was also a Congress Government with an absolute majority. If such a situation has arisen when that Government had to yield place to the President's rule we have to consider very coolly for the reasons behind this. It has not been spelt out by the Minister in his statement as to why their own party Government has to be superseded and President's rule imposed.

I would like to state that this is the result of the failure of the Government in State as well as in the centre here in solving the problems of backwardness, regional imbalances and employment problems. I can boldly state that the failure of the Government in the State and the Government in the Centre has clearly reflected in the imposition of President's rule in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her statement yesterday said that her Government is determined to implement those policies which were stated earlier. They are proclaiming everywhere they go that they are going to bring radical reforms in order to solve the problem of poverty, unemployment, economic disparity etc. Today the Government of Shri Naraiahrao failed to implement these policies and had to yield place to the President's rule. I am absolutely sure that the President's rule would also would not be in a position to solve these problems. That is why the imposition of the President's rule is a shameful reflection of the utter failure of the Congress Government in the State. Here I would like to state what Shri Dikshit is said to have stated:

"He also conceded that the Andhra politicians who initially welcomed the Prime Minister's formula had failed to gauge properly the feelings of the people. He acknowledged with equal candour the shortcom-

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu

[Shri B. N. Reddy]
ings of both the Central and State Governments in making a timely assessment of the possible reactions to the formula in the Andhra region."

This is not a truthful self-criticism. I would say that it is hypocritical.

Today President's rule is proclaimed because, it is stated, that the separatists movement has assumed threatening proportions. This President's rule is not a political solution of the various problems that are being faced by the State. To put it in nutshell it is only a continuation of the CRP and military Government that had been perpetrated by the Government of Shri Narasimharao which is completely unconnected and unaware of the problems of the people.

I would to submit that even during the President's rule rivers of blood have flown in the towns of Vijayawada and Guntur. A state of terror has been created in the minds of the people. That is this President's rule. Not only that; the State's economy has been shattered. What is worse, Andhra Pradesh, the rice bowl of the south is now begging for food. Because of the disruption of communications the distribution of fertilizers for the rabi crop may fall by 15 per cent, resulting in production loss of 9 lakhs tonnes of rice in coastal districts. Industrial production has been affected by interruption in power supplies. I don't have time to go into details. I have received information that in Nalgonda district 600 villages are facing an acute shortage of water supply due to power shortage. The crops are drying up. This is due to the strike by the employees and engineers of the Electricity department. Secondly, because of the failure of the road transport system paddy could not be transported to the required regions thereby increasing the prices artificially. The common man is the sufferer. The situation has deteriorat-

ed to such an extent there is an acute shortage of drinking water in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Kerosene is also not available. Who are the sufferers? 4½ crores people of Andhra Pradesh. There is nobody who could be made responsible for such a sorry state of affairs.

Yesterday, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has stated that this problem is not a creation of theirs. It is Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a very audacious statement on her part. I accuse the Centre and the State Congress Government as responsible for such a situation. This problem has been created by their shortsighted policies. How did the Prime Minister deal with the problem? She tried to appease a particular region in the beginning by imposing Mulki rules against the wishes and aspirations of another region, when one region fought the election on that issue and came out successfully. Then she manipulated their come back into the Congress party fold subsequently. Now, by her implementation of the 5-point formula she become instrumental in rousing the passions of another region to such an extent that they are demanding separation. Who is responsible for shelving consideration and solution of the problem of unemployment and economic backwardness, which aggravated and resulted in the present condition of the State? It is this Prime Minister and her Congress leadership in the State which is responsible. When such a situation has been created and the opposition parties are accused of succumbing to the pressures of regionalism, I am surprised at the hypocrisy of the Congress party. She also stated that she would safeguard the integrity of the State at any cost. That is not a correct appreciation of the problem. Instead of correctly appreciating the problem they cajoled and persuaded the members of their own party not to press for separation. She further stated that there will be due consideration of all aspects, it may be bifur-

cation, it may be integration. This policy of the Centre of maintaining Mulki Rules and sending CRP there has landed our State of Andhra Pradesh in troubles and is encouraging regionalism directly and indirectly. What is the reason? What is the secret behind this? Does it not help the two factions in her party to bring the ultimate disintegration of the State not only geographically, but politically and economically? She is giving encouragement to such separatist tendencies by her utterances. If you try to see the reasons behind this mishandling of the situation we can easily come to the conclusion that this is meant to achieve the political ends of her party. It is easily proved that it is so from her utterances at various junctures.

She is afraid that if she sticks to the stand of integration, her party's sway may be lost in both the regions of Andhra Pradesh. I would not be surprised if they ultimately decide on bifurcation. This is their policy of national integration.

I would therefore suggest that the employment problem should be solved on the basis of population in ratio of 2:1. But unfortunately, the rulers are engrossed in bargaining for continuation of their power instead of solving the problems objectively. I hope the so called drama of consultations would not deal a death blow to the integration of the State.

Here I would like to state my party stand, while concluding. My party always stood for integration and will fight for it. I would add that the policy of the Prime Minister would encourage disintegration instead of strengthening integration.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): **MR. Deputy-Speaker.** Sir, I was fortunate enough indeed today to follow the speech of my previous speaker. I followed his speech because I understand Telugu. Sir, that

is a bond between me and Andhra Pradesh.

It is not merely that my State happens to be a neighbouring State, but I have taken real interest in the formation of Andhra from the very beginning.

Sir, 20 years ago, the Congress Working Committee moved a Resolution in the Nanalnagar session of the Congress held at Hyderabad that no linguistic State should be formed for the present. In fact, the Working Committee people wanted me to support that Resolution. I stood alone against that resolution. I said, if you carve out the State of Andhra, it is not as though it is going to fall in the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea. I said, the people's will must be conceded. And, subsequently, within a few months, the Andhra State was established, in the wake of some violence and agitation. When Petti Sriramula died, the Government of India conceded the demand. I felt personally, though I was a small man, that that was a very bad precedent to lay, and people came to know that it is only agitations demonstrations and violence that will yield results. And the same violence erupted in the case of Haryana, in the case of Meghalaya, in the case of Nagaland. But, all this is past history, Sir. You will see, a concession to violence is the surest way of down-grading democracy. If the Congressmen have committed a mistake in laying down a bad precedent, it is time for us to revise our own doings.

Hereafter, this new leadership, this massive majority which Congress has obtained, must be used to see that violence does not pay and that demonstrations can do nothing.

When the Andhra State was inaugurated, the first Chief Minister, Mr. Prakasam invited me to the function as I happened to be the Chief Minister of the neighbouring State. I attended the function. I saw the great

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

happiness shining on the faces of the huge crowd of people who had assembled, there. Nehru made a very good speech. Even sentence of his speech was applauded. Because, the people were all really happy seeing that the State was formed after all.

Now, Sir, what has happened to spoil this atmosphere of happiness? To this the answer must be convincingly given. To whom? It is not to the Prime Minister alone individually, Sir. It is not to Andhra State, all of them put together. But the authority to create a new State is vested in whom? In this Parliament. In this Parliament, the majority of Members here must be convinced on the basis of merit, on the basis of impartial judgment, that the creation of a new State is needed. If you cry wolf in your own State, nobody is going to take you seriously. You have to see that these demonstrations and violent activities are not the ones that will weigh with Parliament. They will not weigh with any one of us, I should say. On the other hand, Sir, if democratic procedure and ways are to be respected, whether it is one section of the Andhra leadership or the other, have to convince by sweet reasoning, by impartial approach to problems that the creation of a new State will do good to the concerned Andhras as well to the whole of India. That has not been done.

Most of them are content with creating some kind of trouble in some town or some villages, or some railway stations. It is that approach that the Government of India is rejecting. We do not want to encourage any fissiparous tendencies regional or lingual.

I was asking, as a student of research, every Member of Andhra whom I met: What the reason for this upheaval is? Why, what pleased the 4½ crores of people the other day, be considered as a poison today? One set of people answered in one way,

another set of people answered in another way. I found the true reason in the speech of Shri B. N. Reddy who happened to let the cat out of the bag, as they say. We used to cut a joke in my part of the country. There was a big nawab saheb, and he had a big beard, and he had a friend also; they were walking together, and when he was smoking, the beard of the bara saheb caught fire, and he wanted to extinguish the fire, but the friend told him 'Don't do so, I want to light my cigar also in it'. It is something like that which the CPM and other votaries of violence are doing all the time. All the time, Shri B. N. Reddy spoke nothing about the merits of the case. He was all the time attacking the Government of India and their policies and programmes politically.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Give jobs to all the Telengana people and all the Andhra people. Then, it will be solved. After 25 years, Government have done nothing. And yet they are accusing our party? This is absolutely wrong.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Let him think over this for a minute. If his argument is sound, then there should be agitation in every part of India, because the problem of unemployment is there in every State, whether it be Madras, Mysore or UP or any other....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Every part of India will be agitating soon.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: So, how does he convince us that it is only in Andhra that the agitation is there?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): His desire will be fulfilled, and there will be agitation in every part against unemployment.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I may assure my hon. friend that threat will be digested by this party which has got the true spirit of patriotism,

courage and the wisdom to deal with the situations....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Patriotism is not the monopoly of his party and himself only. We are also patriots.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He can criticise the Opposition, but he cannot criticise our *bona fides*.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: The whole speech of my hon. friend from the CPM was not concerned with the Andhra people, but it was concerned with the promotion of his party interest, namely to create chaos....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Absolutely wrong.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: and to bring into existence proletarian dictatorship.

So far as our party is concerned, we see that there are only two parties, the votaries of violence and the votaries of non-violence. Democracacy for which we have bargained, for which we have worked, and which we have established and for which we have taken a solemn oath can be carried on only by discussion, persuasion, vote and democratic methods, and these extremist methods of violence, demonstration, abuse etc. Will not pay in a democracy, and the profits the strength of the Opposition parties in the House. I am sure the people of Andhra, wise as they are, will completely eliminate all the votaries of violence, and that will be shown probably by the time we face the next general elections.

We read generally reports of violence in the papers. But have we assessed the size and seriousness of the violence? Up till now, 68 people have been killed....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): By the police, as a result of police firing.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Government have been very sympathetic to the families of people who have been killed, and the relatives of every-one of them have been given ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1000 each, and about Rs. 250 to 500 has been given to these injured and disabled. Among the incidents of law lessness, the State Government have reported 2 murders, 290 incidents of arson, 47 incidents of sabotage, 85 incidents of attacks on Government offices, 116 incidents of attacks on Government vehicles and so on; one Government officer was killed, and 229 other Government personnel were injured in these incidents of lawlessness.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): By whom? By the Army.

AN HON. MEMBER: By the CRP.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: The hostility of the CPI (M) and their friends against the CRP and other government forces, whether it is the military or police, is because of this reason that if they are removed, they can easily establish their dictatorship. These forces are the barrier that stands between violence and established order.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: Why are you covering the CRP killing? We cannot tolerate it. Why are you covering regionalism and chauvinism? Why are you covering your own party? (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barackpore): You send the army, you send the CRP and you are asking us to keep quiet, (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should you be is sensitive?

SHRI B. N. REDDY: What he is saying is not relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you were speaking, there was no interruption at all. Why should you be so sensitive?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram): He was speaking the truth.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: He is not Railway Minister now; he is derailed now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Intervention and protest are all permissible, but not continuous shouting down. Then it becomes impossible to conduct the proceedings.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: My friends of the CPI(M) have to be sporting when you attacked the Indira Government in such strong terms, did we not have the nerve to listen it patiently? Why should you lose your nerve if your case is strong?

SHRI B. N. REDDY: It is you who are losing.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: So far as our party is concerned, I know that all sections, whether it is integrationist or whether it is separationist, agree on the fundamental policies of our party. They do not differ there. They have their own differences regarding carving out of another State called Telangana. All of them being Congressmen and followers of non-violence. ... (Interruptions).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wundiwash): How do you say so?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: It is their duty first to stop this violence even if it be at the cost of their lives. It is a kind of hesitancy to put down the forces of violence that is responsible for prolonging this agony.

How is Parliament to take a decision when people are being killed, when houses are being burnt, when railway property is looted or burnt? When there is death in the family,

you do not do such things. At least people sit quiet brooding over the happening for some time. Some such thing is happening to the House, after seeing all the catastrophe taking place in Andhra Pradesh. Parliament has not got the mood to give a decision. It has to be correctly appraised and appraised in an atmosphere of peace. If that is wanted by the Prime Minister, or by the Minister of State or by any one of us, it is simple truth. It is the eternal truth. Even today, I agree with Mr. B. N. Reddy in his concluding part of his speech that democratic methods have to be pursued. Understand it correctly. If there is a war we postpone the general elections. If there is such a kind of violence pervading the whole State as I have narrated, how can we take a decision on this important subject?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The people of Telengana gave a democratic opinion in the 1971 elections, in spite of Shrimati Indira Gandhi wave, that we want a separate Telengana. Is not the Telengana formation democratic? Is it not democratic? (Interruption)

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I will answer, what you asked is correct. What you say is correct. But I made the point in the beginning that it is not enough for the people of Telengana or Andhra to come to a conclusion. You have to convince the majority in this House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: How is it possible?

AN HON. MEMBER: This is a very perverted opinion on democracy.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I am not saying anything off-hand. It is embedded in the Constitution; it is article 2.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. The moment a Member starts asking a question, if you sit down and yield, I become helpless. Then it becomes a kind of dialogue between you two.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Thank you very much. Therefore, I suggest, let us adopt democratic methods, for practical application, we must see that every village in Andhra Pradesh, every town and city in Andhra Pradesh is peaceful, so that this Parliament and its representatives from Andhra either here or in the State Assembly may be able to take a correct, impartial judgment on the issues involved. Therefore, all the political parties involved must see that violence is not the way of running democracy. All of us have to see that order and peace are established in order to take a correct decision. If I differed from the Government of India or the Prime Minister, I would say so. But this is such a simple proposition for every Member to understand and implement. Instead of doing it, if you go on raising extraneous issues like unemployment, backwardness of the State, and if you demonstrate, that is irrelevant to the whole situation. (Interruptions) With only one appeal which I want to make, I will end my speech. To the Jan Sangh—

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Are you suggesting an opinion poll?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: To an opinion poll, I have no objection provided the atmosphere is propitious enough for it. I appeal to the Jan Sangh. I want to make an appeal to the Jan Sangh not to encourage demonstrations and agitations which end in violence. I know we may have our own differences but I do not question their patriotism, and I do not question their anxiety to make India progressive and be unified. If you want to pursue those high ideals for which you stand, the first and foremost thing is to dissociate yourself from parties which are wedded philosophically to violence and all the time exploit violent situations for their party ends.

श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र में राष्ट्रपति शासन

लाग है, उस का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ है। विरोध इस लिये कर रहा हूँ कि आन्ध्र में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, उस परिस्थिति का यह कोई उपाय नहीं है। मैंने हनुमैया जी के भाषण का पूरे ध्यान में सुना। उन्होंने जनसभ के विषय में अपनी कुछ भावना प्रकट की, मैं उस का आदर करता हूँ।

प्रजातन्त्र में जिनको विश्वास है और प्रजातन्त्र इस देश में बड़े और यह भी हम चाहते हैं, किन्तु इस की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी राज्य शासन चलानेवाले दल पर आती है—इस को वह न भूलें, क्योंकि हम जो भी करें उस के पीछे एक सिद्धान्त की जरूरत होती है। जैसा हनुमैया जी ने बताया—1953 में आंध्र की जो निर्मिति हुई, वह श्री रोमूलू के देहान्त के बाद जो गड़बड़ी हुई, उस के बाद हुई। वह पूरा आन्ध्र नहीं था, केवल मद्रास में जितना हिस्सा था, वह अलग हो गया, किन्तु उस में हैदराबाद में जो तेलगु बोलने वाले थे, वे हैदराबाद स्टेट के रूप में अलग थे। इस लिए 1953 में जो हो गया वह किसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर नहीं हुआ था। न कोई भाषा का सिद्धान्त था, न कोई एंड मिनिस्ट्रिटिव कर्बानियन्स की बात थी और न कोई रीजनल डेवलपमेंट था, कुछ भी नहीं था। यह जो गलत परम्परा आप लोगों ने डाली है, उस का मुकाबला कैसे करे यह हम को समझ में नहीं आता। डेमोक्रेटिक—वे कहना आसान है, किन्तु उसका व्यवहार कौन करेगा। पुर्तगाली शासन से मुक्त होने के बाद क्या गोआ में चुनाव नहीं हुआ? क्या महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमान्तक दल उस को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाने के सवाल पर चुन कर नहीं आया, सभी कांग्रेसियों की जमानतें वहाँ पर जप्त हुईं। जब जनता की राय प्रकट हो गई तो फिर उस को महाराष्ट्र से क्यों नहीं मिलाया

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

गया ? डेमोक्रेसी क्या है ? जनता की राय जानने का और क्या साधन है ?

मैं एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूँ—स्टेट्स रिफॉर्मेशन कमीशन के बाद बलराव का विवाद चला । वह विवाद आज भी चालू है । अब बनलाइय डेमोक्रेटिक-के कौन सा है । या तो चुनाव में जा रण प्रकट होती है , उस को लीजिये—1957 का चुनाव हुआ , 1962, 1967, 1972 के चुनाव हुए, सब चुनावों में वहाँ की जनता ने अपनी राय प्रकट की । चूँकि जनता की राय आपको नहीं माननी थी इसी लिये आपने महाजन कमीशन बैठायी । महाजन कमीशन की सिफारिश आई, लेकिन अब आप महाजन कमीशन की सिफारिश लागू करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । न महाजन कमीशन की सिफारिश लागू करने के लिये तैयार हैं और न जनता की राय मानने के लिये तैयार हैं—अब और क्या रास्ता है, वास्तव में वहाँ कोई भी झगडा नहीं है लेकिन आप उस को भी नहीं करते हैं । आप लोगों को बीच में लटकाने हुए हैं—किस लिये ? यह अनिश्चितता ही समस्याएँ उत्पन्न करती है ।

प्रजातन्त्र के आधार पर आप कोई काम करना चाहते हैं तो उस का कोई ढम भी होना चाहिये । चण्डीगढ़ की निर्मिति आप ने की—पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश सब को लेकर—50 लाख लोगों की राय आप के सामने थी, लेकिन शाह कमिशन बना दिया गया । उस की रिपोर्ट आई तो आप उस पर भी धमल नहीं करना चाहते, वह झगडा आज भी चालू है । कृष्णा-गोदावरी का झगडा 1951 से चालू है—यह नदियाँ हमारी लोक माता हैं लेकिन अभी भी ट्रिबुनल चल रहा है । कुछ समझ में नहीं आता, राष्ट्रीय सिद्धान्त, राष्ट्रीय हित सब भूल गये । पानी का उपयोग कैसे करें पानी का बटवारा कैसे

करे । कोई निश्चित सिद्धान्त नहीं बना सकते । काबेरी का मामला है , नर्मदा का विवाद है—कोई सिद्धान्त तय करे । वास्तविकता यह है कि आप करना नहीं चाहते । कोई सिद्धान्त सामने रखकर नहीं चलना चाहते ।

कल मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण सुना । मैं मानता हूँ कि आप कोई अच्छा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हैं तो कीजिये या कल प्रधान मंत्री जी यह कहलीं—

“No bifurcation, come what may I may not agree with it At least I may feel that the Government would like to follow a new precedent hereafter No premium will be put on violence”

लेकिन ऐसा उन्होंने कहा नहीं ।

‘Government will consider all shades of opinion How long will you take?’

ऐसा नहीं कहा—इसी लिये आज यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है । यह स्थिति हम ने पैदा नहीं की है यह स्थिति आपने पैदा की है, कांग्रेसियों ने की है । आप श्री वी० वी० सुब्बा रेड्डी को बुला रही हैं जो ग्रान्ध के डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने रिजाइन किया 9 अन्य मंत्रियों ने भी रिजाइन किया व सब कांग्रेस-मैन थे । इतना होने के बाद भी यह कहना कि विरोधी दलों ने ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की है—हम क्यों ऐसा करेंगे, यह स्थिति तो आप के लोगों ने पैदा की है । यह कोई घर का मामला नहीं है — वी० वी० सुब्बा रेड्डी को समझाओ, इस को समझाओ, उस को समझाओ—मुझ को तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है । श्री बल्लाभ और श्री जयजीवन राम ग्रान्ध जाने वाले थे बीजित जी तब मंत्री बने हैं, वे क्यों नहीं गये, प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं क्यों नहीं गई । आज हर एक को अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है, आप को उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा ।

जब मैं मध्य, देश में चुन कर आया तो मध्य प्रदेश के जो पुराने मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने मेरे खिलाफ आरोप लगाया कि यह तो बाहर का व्यक्ति है — यह कांग्रेसियों की नीति है । भारत का आदर्श ही नहीं जा सकता है, उद्योग कर सकता है, हम बार-बार माग करते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर से धारा 370 हटाओ—लेकिन आप नहीं मानते

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा यह बिल्कुल नहीं होगा ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी वह एक अलग बात है । आम जनता की बात करते हैं, लेकिन पीस-मील एकता नहीं चलेगी । जब एकता की बात चलती है —तो बम्बई में शिवसेना ने आवाज उठाई कि नीकरी अकेले मराठी-भाषी को मिले, हम ने उस के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई, शिव सेना की बात को हम ने नहीं माना, क्यों नहीं माना ? इस लिए कि ऐसा नहीं चल सकता, रोजगार सब को चाहिये, अकेले मराठी भाषी को नहीं । बम्बई में सब को आने का अधिकार है, सब को रोजगार पाने का अधिकार है

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have spoken about everything except Andhra and your time is up

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: He referred to democratic ways and he appealed to the Jan Sangh I have to reply to it You allowed him to say all those things It directly relates to Mulki rules

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER He was using this as an example in relation to Andhra.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI I am also doing the same.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER But your time is up. If you do not make good use of your time, I am helpless.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जिस समय पञ्चसूत्री कार्यक्रम के रूप में मुल्की रूल्स का कानून पास हुआ, हम ने उसी समय उस का विरोध किया था और यह कहा था कि इसमें गिनी ने मनेगा नही होगा । 1909 में पृथक तेलगाना की जा माग आई और जा लोग चुन कर आये उन्होंने शान्ति पूर्ण तरीके से अपनी बात आप के सामने रखी किन्तु आप लोगों ने यह तय किया अभी जो जैसा है, वैसा ही रहेगा । मैं अभी हैदराबाद गया था, दो दिन पहले मैं वहीं था । जब सब काम बहा होने लगा तो आप कहते हैं कि एजिटेशन डाइड-डाउन हो गया है । जब शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से जनता की राय प्रकट की जाती है तो आप उसका गलत अर्थ निकाल कर यह कह देना शुरू कर देते हैं कि एजिटेशन बिल्कुल समाप्त हो गया है । आप की इन बातों से जनता फिर वही काम करने के लिये उताव हो जाती है । इस सब के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है —इस को जिम्मेदारी आप के ऊपर है । इन सब बातों का ठीक प्रकार से विश्लेषण न करते हुए आप उस में जनसभ या धार० एस० एस० को घसीट कर ले आते हैं —मानो यह सब हम कर रहे हैं । हम ने अनेको आन्दोलन चलाये हैं, गोवा का आन्दोलन चलाया, बंगला देश का इतना भारी आन्दोलन चलाया, जेलों में गये—क्या इन में कहीं पर भी वायलेस था ? हम कभी भी वायलेस पसन्द नहीं करते । मैं हनुमतायी जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वायलेस में विश्वास करने वाली जो पार्टियाँ हैं, उन में से एक तो कांग्रेस के साथ ही है और दूसरी जो को पार्टी है—यह जो आन्ध्र का मामला चल रहा है, वे उस का विरोध कर रहे हैं । हम वायलेस में बिल्कुल विश्वास नहीं करते और डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से चलने में ही विश्वास करते हैं ।

इस लिखे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जनत की राय जानने के लिये श्री-नियम-बोल लीजिये, वहाँ की असेम्बली को

[श्री जयन्ताथ जोश:]

फिर बुलाया जाय, जितने सदस्य हैं उनकी राय लीजिये, शान्ति पूर्ण तरीके से मसले को हल कीजिये, राष्ट्रपति का शासन इस का उपाय नहीं है ।

15 mrs.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: (Amalapuram): Sir, I rise with a heavy heart because what has happened during the two to three months in Andhra are things which I never expected in my life. Andhras were known as empire builders. Andhras were known as persons who were prepared to suffer and sacrifice themselves for all good causes. As Mahatma Gandhi has said, they were patriots to the core. Their language is very sweet. A people whose language is sweet cannot afford to be violent and get a very bad name. Therefore, what has happened during the last three or four years has made me feel sorrowful. Even Members of Parliament are divided on this issue, which is purely a domestic matter. Even the hon. Member from Kashmir is getting into this *kalata*. As my time is limited, I would request them to allow me to have my say.

The whole thing arose because of anger by a section of people in Andhra. Anger has been condemned by all religions, including Hinduism.

क्रोधाद्भवति मनोहः

समोहात्पुनर्विभ्रमः ।

स्मृतिभ्रंशाद्बुद्धिनाशो

बुद्धिनाशात्प्रणश्यति ॥

A section of the Andhras were angry because of certain things. They have a right to be angry. Do not deny their right. But they have been carried off their feet by this anger, that is the rub. After all there were only two problems—the Mulki rule and the position of the Circar Andhras in Hyderabad.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: What about Rayalaseema?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Are we incapable of attending to these two issues? But, as I said, something went wrong somewhere and this great havoc was done to the people of Andhra, especially to the people of Circars.

This trouble has crept into even Members of Parliament. My hon. friend, Shri Suryanarayana and myself have been colleagues for the last 30 years. But today he tells us "you people, the integrationists, are staying in Delhi and talking. Why don't you go to Andhra?" Had we gone to that area and did what they have done, there would have been a blood bath in the fight between two sections of people.

Shri K. Suryanarayana knows that we have not been helpless spectators. I am one of those who can proudly claim that my contribution is also there in building India as an independent India. But "revolutionary" does not mean that you jump into any fray. We must try to lead the people. We must be led by the people, no doubt. I am a democrat to the core. But does democracy say that you join wherever there is a fray and try to make hay while the sun shines? No, Sir. I am against it.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Where the fire shines?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I am the people's man. You will be happy to know that I have stood second in the country in getting my votes.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The voters are sorry

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I never thought that Mr. Shamim will become a Rip-Van-Winkle of the House. On a matter like this, if certain Members of this House are so frivolous, I

am afraid, I have to beg their pardon and say, at least for five minutes, please lend me your ears.

Therefore, we have not gone there and created another section of people and made both the sections fight and see the fun and say, "Here is andhra; look at it." Andhras do not deserve such sort of treatment.

What have we been doing all along? We have been writing to our friends, speaking to them, saying, "Whatever you want, you please tell us without violence. The Government is ours; the people are ours; the Members of Parliament are cur. Why do you think that only violence will make them think that they should listen to you?" We have been doing that.

Not that we are afraid of the people. The other day, he gave me a challenge and I accepted the challenge, "Yes, I am here ready. I will go with you." Because the people know me and others also know me. What is necessary today is that all of us, all Members of Parliament, from Kashmir down to Kanyakumari, have to see that normalcy is restored. After all, as I said, there are only two problems and these problems can easily be solved. For forty years, the Andhras fought for a separate State and they got it. Today, it is one of the major States of the country and the record of Andhras was never bad. They never troubled any of their neighbours, for this or for that. Some people have said about river waters. Even when the Nizam was alive, when the Nizam Government was there, Andhras from Madras had gone and made him understand that the waters of Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery must be used for all people and not only one State or one part of the States. In the same way, we are now ready.

Mr. Subba Reddy was a colleague of mine when we were in Madras State. He went to my own constituency and
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delivered a philippic and said, "Where is Mr. Murthy?" "Where is some other man?" I do not want to name the other man. Then he said that these people should have been here! Who is he to order me?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Mr. Subba Reddy should have been a sensible man.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Like you.

I will tell the story of Mr. Subba Reddy. He came here along with his other eight colleagues. All the Andhra Members of Parliament went to him. We had a nice breakfast at a friend's place. Then what happened? They were going to see the Congress President. They said that they had their resignations in their pockets. I told them as we were going, "Please do not handover the resignation letters. Speak to him, discuss with him and come back. Let us decide here. Why should you resign? We shall all resign, if necessary."

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Very good. I hope, you will.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Not at your command.

These are some facts. It is very good if people know them. All these days I was silent. Because an occasion has come, I am speaking now. This is not to speak anything ill of others. These are facts.

Then, they did not meet us again. They went away and announced in the Press that they had resigned.

Then, what happened? When the Prime Minister's five-point formula was accepted here, the Andhra Cabinet passed a Resolution accepting it and praising the Prime Minister and asking the Andhra to accept it. (Interruptions). They accepted. The meeting was kept at Vijayawada. All these Ministers went there, drafted a Resolution accepting the Prime Mi-

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

nister's formula. The they went to the meeting. By that time, the meeting was not in the hands of Congressmen, Congress leaders, Congress Ministers; some other people came....

AN HON. MEMBER: Who?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Your relations. They kept these resolutions in their pocket....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going into too much detail and taking too much time.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: They accepted resolutions drafted then and there. Therefore, I do not want to go further into this.

Then another point that has come into this thing is the other day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are also other friends from the Congress Party who want to speak.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The other day, we were in a meeting. I asked my good friend—we have been colleagues, even to-day we are colleagues and shall be colleagues in future also—I said, 'Mr. Surayanarayan, do you know my house was burnt, my paddy was burnt and they tried to demolish the house which my mother gave me as a gift.' He said 'Yes' I asked him, 'Did you make any statement condemning such thing?'

Then, again, Mr. Subba Reddy wants me to come to that place. In Kurnool what did he say? 'Those people who do not join us, catch them, kill them and tear them to pieces and throw them to wolves....' (Interruptions)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): But the same Subba Reddy is being invited here.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: 'Love thy neighbour as thyself?', says the Bible and we say that even those who hate us must also be loved

(Interruptions). Even Mr. Shamim is a good friend.

My appeal is this. The Congress President and the Central Government have always been telling these agitators, 'We have not made up our mind....'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: With an open mind we are inviting you, the door is not banged, the 'door is not closed.' Therefore, I appeal to this House and to the people who fought that they should have a separate Andhra for themselves to come here, discuss with the persons concerned, convince us. Do not run away with your booty, take us also with you so that it will be a State where Telangana, Andhra and Rayalaseema—all the Andhras who are known for so many sacrifices, can live peacefully and make India stronger than it is to-day.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): I have said in this very House at the time the Mulki Rules law was enacted and when the five point formula was placed before this House, I said that it is impossible to satisfy both the regions. I have also said that we cannot convince both the regions and a demand for a separate Telangana has already been voiced by the people of Telangana and also of Andhra, especially as Andhra Pradesh has come into existence by force or by compulsion on the Telangana people. Before the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Telangana people rejected it and they wanted and also they said that they did not want to join Andhras and they wanted a separate State. Accordingly, the States Re-organization Commission recommended a separate State of Telangana and we knew because from Andhra region 183 legislators will be elected and only 100 legislators will

be elected from Telangana, therefore, democratically also Andhra region people will have a right to have their own Chief Minister and will not be allowed to develop our political personality in Telangana. That is the reason why we objected to the formation of Andhra Pradesh. Now, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to help the Telangana people, gave an opportunity to the Telangana people to have a Telangana Chief Minister but the Andhra people and particularly, the legislators and others who have lost power and I must say that because Mr. Brahmananda Reddy was removed and Mr. Narasimha Rao, was installed in the gadi of Chief Minister, but this the people of Andhra could not tolerate even for nine months. That is why all this crisis. Therefore, in future also, if this Government of India and the Congress Party want to impose their decision on the people there as they have imposed in 1956, the same things will continue and there will be violence. I blame the Government of India for the imposition of the Presidential rule and the loss of crores of rupees worth of property and loss of so many innocent lives. Therefore, my submission is that even now it is not late, if you immediately concede a separate Telangana and allow us to live as a free people like any other people in the country. That is the only solution for the problem, not by President's Rule. I wanted one clarification but the Chair did not allow me. I want to know whether the legislature has been convened before President's rule was imposed. Is this not an undemocratic way of functioning? This point has to be clarified. If violence has come about, who is responsible? It is the Government of India which is responsible for this sort of violence. The five-point formula was imposed on the people of Telangana and Andhra which was rejected by both the regions. I have said that it is impossible for you to bring any other solution

except the solution of a separate State of Telangana. It is not the legislatures decide about the fate of this State. The legislature, as I said, was not convened. They should have taken the vote in the legislature. They should have consulted other Members of the Legislature asking them whether they could form the Ministry, but that was not done.

Sir, my submission is that the Government of India must act according to the wishes and aspirations of the people. This solution of President's Rule has not solved the problem; on the other hand, it has aggravated the situation. In the Telangana region, Sir, for the last 4 years, we have had no political administration at all for the past 4 years in Telangana and for the last 4 months in Andhra, there is no administration. There is no Government worth the name. The people are suffering in Telangana for the last four years due to lack of rains and due to drought conditions. No adequate relief has been given so far. There is no drinking water. There is no rice available. When the Collector of my Constituency asked for some minimum quota of rice and wheat they could not supply them and people are on the verge of starvation. For providing drinking water, Government must immediately consider some schemes.

Lastly, my submission is this. Immediately, without further delay, the Government of India should carve out a separate Telangana so that the people of Telangana can enjoy at least from now on, the freedom which has been denied to them for the last 16 years, so that they can build up their own political personality and they can really establish a socialist State of Telangana in India. Thank you.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chhatrapur) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is really an unfortunate case where the party in power which had absolute majority had to go out of office because it could not control the situation which erupted as a result of the Supreme Court judgment. The Supreme Court judgment of the 3rd October, 1972 declared Section 2 of the 1957 Act as void as a result of which the Mulki rules were reviewed. The Andhra Cabinet was a house divided in itself. They could not come to a settlement on this issue. If they had said that we will stand by the gentlemen's agreement of 1956, nothing would have happened but they could not come to a settlement. The Chief Minister of Andhra and other Andhra Ministers came to Delhi and met the Prime Minister and she heard different views. After hearing different views, she gave her award after taking into consideration the interests of both the regions

This award was hailed by the Andhra Ministers, as the best solution for the problem. They went back to Andhra region and they could not convince the people and they started the separatist agitation. These 10 Ministers or 9 ministers, having failed to convince the people started the agitation. That is how this movement got momentum. The engineers and doctors joined the movement. It was because the Mulki rules originally did not apply to these two cadres, but now, they are included in the Scheduled to the Mulki Rules. Telengana and Andhra NGOs also joined the movement. They complained that a grave injustice had been done to them in the matter of confirmation and promotions. This has to be gone into. Now that the Government of India is directly in charge of the State Administration, it is time that some preliminary steps are taken by Government of India to allay the fears and misgivings of the people and whatever grievances are there should be

rectified. The complaints of doctors and engineers have to be looked into. If these things could be set right, I am sure, normalcy would be restored. Otherwise, simply appealing for restoration of normalcy will not yield results. The Government of India must take steps because it has now jurisdiction over the State. When a movement starts, several elements join it for their own reasons. Now violence has occurred on a large scale which could not be controlled. No leader could control the movement in any State in any agitation.

So as a result, the CRP had to be used and the Army had to be called in. Naturally there were killings. Now it is not right to complain that the CRP was vindictive and mercilessly killed people. Violence was there, public property was burnt or destroyed, arson was there, even persons killed. Naturally it had to be resisted. This has to be. There may be excesses here and there. I do not deny it. It happens in every such situation.

First, the Andhra leaders in 1956, having tried to have a Vishal Andhra or Greater Andhra entered into an agreement with the leaders of the Telengana region and agreed to certain conditions. One is the Mulki Rules. The second is the Regional Committee for Telengana to look after its development and a separate budget and so on.

Having entered into the agreement, the Telengana people agreed to join them. In these 15-16 years, the complaint of the Telengana people is that these commitments were not honoured.

Here again, in 1969, the Supreme Court struck down sec. 3 of the 1957 Act. Then the Telengana people started agitation. The Andhra region people did not join them. They complain that the commitments are not

honoured and therefore, they would be like to be away from that State. Somehow or other, the then Chief Minister persuaded them. There was again a reaffirmation of the earlier agreement. They were made to believe that certainly the agreement would be fulfilled and implemented.

On 3rd October, 1972, the Supreme Court judgment was delivered. Then the people from the Andhra region said 'We are now being treated as second class citizens in these areas'. Till the judgment on Andhras made a public complaint that they were being treated as second-class citizens. It is true the children of people from the Andhra region are not able to get admissions in the medical and engineering colleges. This problem, hardship or headache should be removed medical college there and throwing it open mission for students from both regions. If an engineering college could be opened and admission thrown open for student from both regions, perhaps this headache would be removed.

These are the preliminary steps the Government of India should take before any settlement of this problem could be decided. Without taking any initiative, I do not think mere appeal for normalcy or cooling down of tempers would solve the problem.

The real question is the backwardness of the people. It is admitted on all hands that Telangana is economically backward and also educationally backward. That was why even the Nizam in 1919 thought of the Mulki Rules to prevent people from other States coming and taking away all the jobs. That protection was there. It is there in every State. In Orissa we have the Domicile Rules....

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: No, no.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: We had them in the beginning.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:
Not now.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: We had them in the beginning when Orissa was formed in 1906. I belong to a part which was tagged on to Orissa in 1936. Till then my area was a part of Madras. We were born there, we were bred there and we would die there. We had the Domicile Rules. We had to obtain a Domicile certificate.

The difficulty would be there in the initial years. But after 10—15 years, people just forget about it. Therefore, this is a necessary condition or safeguard intended to protect the interests of the backward people. The Andhra leaders then rightly agreed to these Mulki Rules.

In the ordinary course, but for the Supreme Court judgment, these rules would have come to an end December, 1974. They are now extended to Hyderabad and Secunderabad till December, 1977 and to the rest of Telangana till 1980.

I had discussions with the Andhra people in the coastal districts in December last. They were not very much opposed to extension of the Mulki Rules till 1980 in the rest of Telangana. Their worry is about Hyderabad and Secunderabad, for two reasons. Firstly, doctors and engineers were not originally covered by the Mulki Rules. Now they are brought in. Secondly, till 1977 when appointments are made in these three or four years, for thirty years the avenues are blocked because a person recruited now retires only after 30 years.

These are some of the difficulties which could be sorted out by the Government of India. I feel the Proclamation has come in time. It should be continued for six months, and if necessary for a longer period, for

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

another six months, so that the preliminary steps could be taken by Government and they could see the reaction of the people. Now there is a crisis of confidence in the State. The Telangana people have no faith in the people of the Andhra region. Likewise, the Andhra region people have no faith in the Telangana people.

* There is no leader who commands the respect and confidence of the people in either region. To whom are we going to hand over the administration of the State? If we hand it over to anybody, then there will be trouble again. Therefore, my request is that this President's rule should be continued for full six months, and if necessary, for another six months.

In these circumstances, after the tempers cool down and reason prevails, I am sure the people from both the regions will appreciate the view point of the other, and a satisfactory solution could certainly be found. It is no good blaming one or the other. Unfortunately, a situation has arisen, and now that President's rule is there, we should take advantage of the situation and see that a satisfactory solution is found, which would be satisfactory to both the regions including Rayalaseema.

Meanwhile, now that President's rule is there, the backward areas of Telangana, Rayalaseema and the backward agency districts or tracts of the Northern Circars should also be developed. Since the Andhra Pradesh budget is going to be presented here in March, special care should be taken to see that development work in Telangana, Rayalaseema and the agency tracts of the Northern Circars of Andhra is taken up with special allocations for that purpose, so that the development work could be taken up in right earnest.

Though for the last fifteen or sixteen years, the Andhra Govern-

ment has been proclaiming that they have taken charge of the development of these backward areas, yet the people of Telangana say that nothing has been done. Therefore, this question has to be gone into.

In conclusion, I would say that there should be integration if possible and separation only if it is inevitable.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): It is very distressing and painful to see that Government have kept their eyes deliberately closed to what has been happening in Andhra Pradesh. They have stood on false prestige while the patriotic blood of the Indian citizens has been freely flowing on Indian soil during the past few months. I believe Government have failed to see the reality, because the Prime Minister acting on certain misleading counsels hastily pronounced a formula. I fail to understand how the people of Andhra and Telangana have to express effectively their wishes if they want the separation of the State's two zones. The people of Telangana fully expressed their wishes during the last poll. Unfortunately, the members selected on the Telangana Praja Samiti ticket did not stand by the people, and that is mainly responsible for this trouble today. The people of Andhra today have expressed their wishes through their popular representatives. A large majority of them are saying openly, sitting on the Treasury Benches, that they want a separate Andhra. As regards those who are in favour of integration, I have been talking to some of them, and I know that they have been hiding inside their homes in Delhi....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: (Nandyal): Nonsense. Let him not say things which are not facts.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: They have not been able to go amongst the people, and here we see

very strange things. These are very hard realities, I would submit.

Now, there has been violence in Andhra. I also condemn violence. But then we have to understand and think coolly over the sentiments of the people. They have not forgotten that because one man died of hunger-strike, Andhra was created by this very Government, because one man threatened to immolate himself, Punjab and Haryana were created, because one man died of hunger-strike, the Prime Minister gave an award in favour of Punjab, promising Chandigarh to Punjab; these awards so hastily pronounced, I am very sorry to say, do not solve the problems. through you, Sir, I would appeal, to the Prime Minister that she should remain out of the controversies. These matters should be settled according to the wishes of the people in consultation with their representatives. The Government should take a cool view of everything. If a Commission had been appointed, as was done in the case of Punjab, it would have been good. A Parliamentary Committee was appointed, as you know, for Punjab. There was no trouble. There was a peaceful division of Punjab. If the same thing had been done in Andhra, there was no need for the President's proclamation. The very fact that a constitutional government could not run in Andhra Pradesh shows the popular feeling of the people. There is a strong sentiment behind the demand for bifurcation of the State. If the Prime Minister has to enunciate any formula, I would very humbly request that it should be a formula laying down how many lives, how much blood, how many sacrifices, have to be given by the people to get any justifiable, reasonable demand accepted by the Government.

There are strikes every day. There are agitations. Different standards are applied. As you know, Bombay was divided. Gujarat and Maharashtra

were created as the people wanted it. Andhra Pradesh was created because there was a popular demand. Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh have been created. Would it be right to say now that the Centre would be weakened if more States are created? I firmly believe that the Centre would be strengthened if more such States are created, if the people's views are taken into consideration and popular feelings are respected. Our federal structure is the same as that of the United States. The United States has over 50 states. Can anybody say that the United States has become weak? In Russia, which is again a union of republics, every ethnic group, every linguistic community, has a separate republic. Would anyone say that the Soviet Union is weak because of so many ethnic or linguistic republics there?

I was really surprised at the arguments of my very able friend, Mr. Hanumanthaiya. He has been a Chief Minister and Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission. He happened to say here a few minutes ago that he accepted, he conceded that the people of Andhra and Telangana wanted separation; but he said the people of the south have to be convinced.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: People of this House.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I am sorry I misunderstood him; the Members of this House. If the Members of this House have to be convinced, then, we hear the views of the Treasury Benches every day, and we know how Ministers have been picked up to keep the people of Andhra Pradesh calm. The best way of ascertaining the wishes of the people would be to hold a referendum in Andhra Pradesh.

AN HON. MEMBER: Opinion poll.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Yes; opinion poll. So, if such troubles

[Shri Birender Singh Rao] are to be avoided in the future, I would suggest that there should be a standing commission to look into such demands. Why can't the people have smaller States? In the case of Haryana it has been proved they are good. Our Ministers and our Prime Minister have always been praising the speedy development in Haryana because it is a small State. The day the Prime Minister's award on Andhra Pradesh was announced, I expressed my opinion that it would not solve matters. Subsequent events have proved that. If larger States are divided and made smaller, it would strengthen the Centre. Secessionist tendencies would be discouraged. The country would be more united and stronger. That is why I say that it should not be an appeal by the Government to the people of Andhra Pradesh to keep calm and cool. The Government should in a cool manner, taking into confidence the representatives of the people from Andhra Pradesh, decide the matter soon and announce that the Government, as a result of these consultations is considering the bifurcation of the State because the people of the State are convinced that this would lead to their progress and prosperity.

DR G S MELKOTE (Hyderabad) One does not feel very happy to participate in the discussion on the promulgation of the President's rule in Andhra Pradesh. I say this because I have been in the Congress for fifty years and more and am still a member of the Congress. (Interruptions) What do we see in India today, is a very unprecedented affair, a State with a majority Government, with majority of Members in the ruling party has come under President's rule; something very serious must have occurred. For the past thirty years for us in Telangana, we, the people have had no respite, the period has been one of anguish. During 1942-48, it was the feudal system and the raskars of Hyderabad that gave the people

trouble, then Independence and for a short period from 1952-56 democratic rule by the people of Hyderabad and from 1956 onwards till today since we merged with Andhra Government not a single moment any Telanganite, I could say has lived with a semblance of happiness. Should not the Government of India go out and find out why this is occurring? Have not the people of Telangana spelt out all these things in clear terms? In spite of all this has not Telangana remained peaceful and declared its will in a democratic manner? From 1957 to 1969, in fact from 1960 onward, we have been making representations, taken deputations to the Home Ministry. Mr M R Krishna Rao who was ex-Governor of UP and our own ex-Chief Minister Shri Akbar Ali Khan now Governor in UP every one of us had gone to the Home Ministry and said this is what is happening in Telangana please see that it is rectified. The Constitution and the Parliament guaranteed that the services would be treated fairly and decently. No sooner did Telangana merge with Andhra then the trouble started. I was told by the leader, the late Mr Ranga Reddy that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1956 before merger sent for some Telangana leaders and asked them what do you desire? Shri Venkataranga Reddy replied that ninety per cent of the people do not want to merge with Andhra. Panditji was silent, at which Dhebarbai the then Congress President, is supported to have asked him you have called them to advise them to merge with Andhra. Panditji is said to have replied when 90 per cent do not want it—the leader for whom I have great respect says that ninety per cent of the people do not want to merge with Andhra—I have got to take into account the democratic wishes of the people, how can I advise against it. Shri Venkataranga Reddy immediately replied I should not be found wanting, if an opinion poll was to be taken, not ninety per cent, but 99 per cent would say that they did not want to join Andhra.

The gentlemen's agreement came in and as Mr. Jaganatha Rao has rightly pointed out, if the gentlemen's agreement entered into between Andhra and Telangana had been implemented right from 1957, things would have been different. Till 1969 what happened? We were compelled to go to the courts; in spite of favourable decisions to us nothing was done. Who is responsible for this? May I ask the Home Ministry? Did they not take responsibility for implementing it? Since the times of Pandit Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and now Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Home Ministry in the Centre—what did they do? They said here was a special committee appointed by the Ministry, and they would look into all the grievances and give their verdict. It is your Government that did not give a verdict. The bureaucracy there and the bureaucracy here kept quite all the time, for the past 12 years, from 1957 to 1969. Now for the past three years only there is the agitation in Telangana. Today a very queer thing has happened. In 1969 we faced so much trouble. 350 people were killed by the police and thousands were put in jail. We demanded promulgation of President's rule in Telangana. One and a half million people are no minority. We have 44,000 square miles of area. But at that time President's rule was not imposed because the two-thirds majority in Andhra did not want it. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy's hands were strengthened and he became a hero and a strong man. But now when a Telangana Chief Minister was there, even when Telangana has not asked for President's rule, it is being imposed because the Andhras want it. Why did you not strengthen the hands of Dr. Narasimha Rao?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Dr. Chenna Reddy demanded President's rule.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: In Telangana there is no disturbance now. The whole area is very peaceful. Why

should we come under President's rule? I cannot understand.

Differences of opinion between Andhra and Telangana are there in galore. Mr. Murthy was saying, "We are one. Why not we come together?" I want to ask him, how many times he came to Hyderabad when our people died.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I went.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: When I say Mr. Murthy, I mean the Andhra people as a whole. If this imposition by the Andhras goes on, how can we live with them? In Telangana, they cannot live with this kind of attitude. We would not allow them to live like that. If we allow them, again there will be strikes and so on. The Government of India says it stands for non-violence. But everybody knows how Maharashtra and Gujarat were separated, how Haryana and Punjab were separated and how Andhra Pradesh itself was created. The Government of India must think twice and evolve some methods by which these things can be done in a democratic and non-violent manner. We do not want violence. But if it is peaceful, you do not agree for separation. The Congress Benches, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister have to consider and evolve methods and norms by which these things can be settled in a democratic and peaceful manner. That is the crux of the problem.

I find there is a pleasant change in the attitude of the Prime Minister. I understand today in the Rajya Sabha she has said, "Yes, supposing I concede the bifurcation of Andhra, why should I concede the creation of another States Reorganisation Commission?" If these are indications, we are very happy. The Telangana people have taken the decision to see that there is separation. The separatist Andhras also have taken the decision that there should be separation. Hence we have become friendly.

[Shri G. S. Melkote]

I do not want to say anything against Mr. Murthy or anybody else. Let the Government of India consider this question. Let there be seminars and discussions all over the country as to what is the method by which we can assert our democratic aspirations in a peaceful manner. During the last parliamentary election, out of 14 seats, we won 10 seats. Today some people are saying that we are reactionaries and we have vested interests. We, the seven or eight members, are prepared to part with all our wealth, the so-called reactionaries and let the integrationists give all their wealth in exchange.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, on a point of order. I can answer Dr. Melkote. But I never wanted to interfere.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: People talk all kinds of things. We are progressive people.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not from Andhra.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: I was born in Berhampur, then part of Andhra. During the salt satyagraha in 1930, I participated in it at Ramachandrapuram in Andhra. For the last 51 years I have been fighting for the betterment of Telengana. I am a real Mulki. Every time during the elections there Andhras are saying that I am not a Tetanganist. I am born in Andhra and have worked for Telengana. To which area do I belong then? With this kind of parochial sentiments.... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is emitting poison. He is preaching parochialism of the worst type.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: We will have to consider what is the best method by which we the separatists from both

the regions, can stand united and achieve the goal of separation while remaining non-violent.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Proclamation because I feel that if ever there was a case for a Presidential Proclamation it was this case, and this alone. The Congress Party, in spite of its massive majority in Andhra, had almost crumbled down in the face of the popular agitation and perhaps there was no other way out except imposing President's rule. But it is not the Proclamation that we are considering, as much as the genesis which led to it.

Much has been said about violence. We are all opposed to violence and we all condemn it in no uncertain terms. But I ask this House to consider which is more heinous—organised violence of the State or the anger of the people? I record here my emphatic protest against the use of the army in Andhra. The army should henceforth never be employed to quell popular disturbance. The army for which we have the highest regard and affection should not be employed for shooting down people in a trigger-happy mood. If the army indulges in this trigger-happy mood, a time may come when the people of India will also rise against its own army, and that would be a very bad day indeed for India. I have no objection to the CRP and the Border Security Police being deployed to deal with such situations. But I emphatically protest against the use of the army. The army should not have been deployed. I think the government should take a lesson from the Andhra situation in deploying the army for quelling popular movements.

Coming to the genesis, I am of the opinion that had the Central Government not dragged its feet over this issue, had the government not betrayed its responsibility, perhaps this situation would not have arisen. May I draw the attention of the hon. Home

Minister to the States' Reorganisation Commission Report of 1955? At page 109 the Commission has stated that notwithstanding the *raison d'être* for integrating Telangana with Andhra, under the present circumstances Telangana should continue as a separate unit till the elections of 1961, after which if two-thirds majority of both legislatures passed a resolution, then both the units could be integrated and united.

But then came the gentleman's the hon. Minister is waxing eloquent could have been met if the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission would have been met fully.

But then came the gentleman's agreement. But it has already been said on the floor of the House that the gentleman's agreement has not functioned as gentlemanly as it was conceived. There was the Sri Baug Pact between the people of coastal districts of Andhra and Rayalaseema under which the Rayalaseema people had been assured of their jobs and of their economic interests, by the coastal people of Andhra. But the States Reorganisation Report had clearly said that such arrangement is not going to function satisfactorily in the present case unless the Government of India took up the responsibility of seeing that it has implemented.

Here, I would like to read out paragraph 384 from the States Reorganisation Commission Report on P. 107 and ask the Minister to reply to that. It says:

"We have carefully gone into the details of the arrangements which may be made on these lines. It seems to us, however, that neither guarantees on the lines of the Sri Baug Pact for constitutional devices

such as, 'Scottish devolution' in the United Kingdom will prove workable or meet the requirements of Telangana during the period of transition. Anything short of supervision by the Central Government over the measures intended to meet the special needs of Telangana will be found ineffective and we are not disposed to suggest any such arrangement in regard to Telangana."

These forebodings of the States Reorganisation Commission have been proved to the hilt.

Only this year I had an occasion to pass through Telangana territory extending over 120 miles. What did I find? I found on both sides of the roads poverty which is even more pitiable than what I have seen in Orissa. I have never seen any development work throughout that territory except one canal that was being dug. Everywhere I have seen apathy I have seen disgust, I have seen anger and, if this anger and frustration is erupted today in violence, I hold only the Central Government responsible for that.

Now, it is time enough that you please give up your politicking; please don't try to divide and rule, put one against the other for your political ends; please see that the State is separated, bifurcated, in peace, in amity and in goodwill.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir as stated by all our friends here I also feel sorry for the State and people of Andhra Pradesh who are made to suffer under the President's rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue tomorrow.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

16 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: FIRING AT
 HINGIR STATION OF SOUTH
 EASTERN RAILWAY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Qureshi to make a statement on the firing at Hingir Station of South Eastern Railway.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
 'उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मंत्री कहां हैं ?
 (स्वव्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, please sit down. I have heard you. Please listen to me. You just say something and you do not have the patience to listen. The Minister has written to me. There are very good reasons why he cannot be here, and I have permitted Mr. Qureshi to make the statement on his behalf. (Interruptions)

Mr. Qureshi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The General Manager of the South Eastern Railway was to inspect a section of Bilaspur Division of the South Eastern Railway on the 26th instant along with his senior officers. The Inspection Train was scheduled to run between Jharsuguda and Bilaspur. It was not scheduled to stop at Hingir located a few stations from Jharsuguda. However, the General Manager received advice that some staff had collected at Hingir and had certain representations to make. He, therefore, decided to let the train stop at Hingir for a few minutes.

When the train reached Hingir Station at 9.45 hours, about 150 railway staff and others were found squatting on the track. The Secretary of the Raigarh Branch of the South Eastern Railwaymen's Union met the General Manager and presented a charter of demands. The

General Manager told him that he would be discussing certain matters with the Union representatives of Bilaspur Division on the 3rd March and promised to avail of the opportunity to discuss the charter of demands presented to him. However, the Secretary of the Union insisted that the General Manager should give an immediate decision on one of the demands viz., that the transfer of one Shri John Phillips, Assistant Station Master, Raigarh should be cancelled. The General Manager regretted his inability to give an on-the-spot decision. Another Union leader then delivered an inflammatory speech to the squatters exhorting them to hold up the Inspection train indefinitely.

Efforts made by the officers accompanying the General Manager to get the track cleared having failed the District Magistrate, Sundergarh (Orissa State), the Officer-in-charge, Police Thana, Hingir and the Officer-in-charge, Government Railway Police, Jharsuguda were contacted. The Officer Commanding, Government Railway Police, Jharsuguda accompanied by six constables reached Hingir by a goods train at 11.45 hours and tried, without success, to persuade the squatters to clear the track. He then gave them a warning that force would have to be used if they did not clear the track voluntarily. This also having produced no effect, he attempted to remove some of the squatters physically. This effort met with violent resistance and the Officer Commanding ordered a lathi charge, (Interruptions) following which the squatters started pelting stones on the Government Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force. Two Government Railway Police constables and three Railway Protection Force Rakshaks are reported to have been injured by stone pelting.

At this stage the Officer Commanding, Government Railway Police who had been given the assistance of four armed Railway Protection Force Rakshaks, ordered firing into the air.

Four rounds were fired into the air but produced no effect except to make the crowd still more violent. The Officer Commanding, Government Railway Police, apprehending danger to his own life and to those of the force accompanying him, ordered firing on the crowd. Eight rounds were fired, as a result of which one person was killed and seven injured. (*Interruptions*) One of the injured persons later succumbed to his injuries.

Both the dead persons were gangmen. Of the 6 injured persons, four are gangmen, one a keyman and one a pointsman.

The dead bodies and the injured persons (who had earlier been given first aid by the D.M.O. and his staff) were taken over by the District Magistrate, Sundergarh and Superintendent of Police, Sundergarh. The injured persons are receiving treatment at the Steel Plant Hospital, Rourkela.

When news of this incident travelled to Bilaspur, the local branch of the S.E. Railwaymen's Union, decided to launch an agitation and announced that they would not allow any traffic to move unless the following demands were met:—(*Interruptions*)

- (a) A judicial enquiry into the firing.
- (b) Compensation to the families of the dead and to the injured.
- (c) Suspension of the O.C., G.R.P. who ordered the firing.
- (d) An assurance of non-victimisation by the Railway Administration. (*Interruptions*)
- (e) Transfer of the General Manager, South-Eastern Railway.

A judicial enquiry was agreed to by the Orissa Government on the afternoon of 27th February. The Railway Board had earlier agreed to

the grant of compensation to the affected families and had also agreed that there would be no victimisation of staff not involved in serious violence or sabotage.

The above decisions were conveyed to the local Union leaders of Bilaspur yesterday afternoon, and they agreed to call off the strike with effect from 8.00 p. m. of the 27th February. Traffic on Bilaspur Division remained at a standstill for about 24 hours.

Ex-gratia payments of Rs. 500 each have been made to the families of the dead persons (*Interruption*) while Rs. 100 each has been paid towards funeral expenses. The Railways Women's Organisation has, in addition, contributed Rs. 500 for each family.

As for the injured, *ex-gratia* payments of Rs. 300 each and contribution of Rs. 100 each from the Women's Organisation have been arranged.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me. Sit down, please.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): We have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will come to everything. You will all be satisfied.

Now, normally, according to the Rule (*Interruptions*) Order, please. I am here to regulate the proceedings of the House. I will give everybody the fullest opportunity to express himself. I am only trying to regulate..... (*Interruptions*) Kindly listen to me for one or two minutes.

According to the Rules, when a statement is made, no question shall be asked....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): But....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I saw the proceedings of this morning also in which Mr. Indrajit Gupta—who is aware of this—he said:

"You can accept the call attention and he can make the statement today; let questions be asked tomorrow."

That is what he said.

I would suggest that instead of breaking the rules the Rules are to be adhered to by us—the best thing is to resort to another course. I see that under Rule 342 you can have a discussion on this. You can give a proper notice.... (Interruptions) Why should we violate the Rules?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): That will be the burial of the whole thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am in the hands of the House. I am only putting this thing. I shall abide by the decision of the House.... (Interruptions) Please sit down. I am on my legs. You have not heard me fully.

The rules are here to be observed. If it is the pleasure of the House that this Rule should be given a go-by now and questions may be allowed to be asked, which, I think, is not a very healthy thing.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Have you gone through the other part of this morning's proceedings? Why was the time charged from 4.15 P.M. to 4 P.M.?.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will read out the proceedings. He said that, and the Speaker said:

"He will come at 4 O'clock. We adjourn for lunch now and reassemble at 2 P.M."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Previous to that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee said that as we would adjourn at 4.30, when would we get time to ask question? Then Mr. Banerjee said:

"You better accept our calling-attention notice."

Then,

"MR. SPEAKER: Then, the Railway Minister should come at four O'clock. Will this be please conveyed to him?"

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I shall do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly accept our calling attention notice."

Then the Speaker said:

"If you like, I think, it is much better that I accept the Call Attention Notice and you have it tomorrow."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA said:

"You can accept the Call Attention and he can make the statement today; let questions be asked tomorrow."

Then the Speaker said:

"He will come at 4 O'clock. We adjourn for lunch now to reassemble at 2 P.M."

These are the whole proceedings.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The implication is this..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of implication. It is the rule. Rule 342 is there which gives you the right to raise a discussion on any statement made in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is no-day-yet named motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No motion will be admitted now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We have already given the Adjournment Motion. The Speaker wanted to hear the Minister. We have heard him. We would like the Adjournment Motion to be admitted. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one. I am concerned with the rules. Mr. Vajpayee's request is that the Adjournment Motion may be accepted. But that is for the Speaker to consider. I am concerned with whether questions can be permitted in violation of the rule or not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is this violation, Sir? Some Members were saying, what about our Call Attention? That is why I made those observations. I do not and I did not want to exclude other Members, Sir.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): We are somewhat confused about the issue.

Mr. Speaker suggested at the time of lunch that the Minister will make the statement at 4 O'clock. Mr. Banerjee said: Kindly accept our Calling Attention Notice. If it is accepted,—we can presume so,—then we have an opportunity tomorrow to know about the details. If it is not accepted, then, what is the use of having discussion? There is no time at the moment. It will be lost.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Instead of Call Attention Notice, I am prepared for the Adjournment Motion standing in the name of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The rule should not be so sacrosanct, because six people have died. In the morning we received the telegram. Our union official has been arrested. Judicial enquiry should be instituted. For short-notice question, we are in the hands of the Minister concerned. Either Call Attention Motion or this Adjournment Motion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The Speaker was aware that we are going to adjourn at 4-3/4 P.M. The statement was asked to be given at

4 O'clock. The House also should have some opportunity to discuss about the matter. If it was the intention to have the Call Attention tomorrow we need not ask the Minister to come at all at 4 O'clock. He could have made it at 4-20 or 4-25.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Sir, I am not standing on technical grounds, nor am I connected with the Union. I have emotional interest in this issue. The lives of six innocent people have been lost. As I have said, already, the Government of India is in a trigger-happy mood, and to provide safeguards to a mere official, six people have been shot dead. I appeal to you that there must be a full-length discussion over this, and this House must not exonerate this kind of trigger-happiness that is on the increase.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज प्रातः स्पीकर साहब के सामने एजानमेंट मोशन थे, कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस थे और नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत भी कुछ कहने की इजाजत उन से मांगी गई थी। उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि तथ्य सदन के सामने नहीं है। इस लिए वह मंत्री महोदय से कहेंगे कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें। हम ने समझा था कि हमें इसी समय प्रश्न पूछने की इजाजत दी जायेगी। यह वक्तव्य सुनने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि जो कुछ जानकारी सरकार ने देनी थी, वह दे दी गई है और अब कोई नई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं करनी है। लेकिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर गोली चली, उन की हत्या हुई। इस के लिए सरकार की निन्दा करने का अवसर हम चाहते हैं। और वह केवल एजानमेंट मोशन के जरिये हो सकता है।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: There is a judicial inquiry already.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): The very idea of requesting

[Shri R. S. Pandey]

the Speaker to accept the calling-attention-notice was that while the Minister had been asked to make a statement giving whatever information he possessed, we should also be given an opportunity to give whatever information we were going to have or we already had. So, the calling-attention-notice has to be accepted.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): He should have resigned on this issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the views of the House are very clear. The Members are exercised over this. Apart from the violation of the rules, I do not think that mere questions being asked now will satisfy the Members. Therefore, I would suggest 'hat we leave this matter here and leave it to the Speaker to sort it out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have been informed that the calling-attention-notice has been admitted.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): In the calling-attention those whose names do not come up in the ballot cannot ask questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All that hon. Members had stated has gone on record. All this would be placed before the Speaker, and he will take the decision, and I am sure that he will give the utmost consideration to all that has been stated. Now, let the matter stop there.

We have interrupted this debate on Andhra already, and I do not know whether it is proper to resume it, because that again would be irregular.

It has been announced that the House would adjourn at 4.30 P.M. If the House agrees, instead of at 4.30 P.M., we may adjourn now to meet again at 5 P.M.

16.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET 1973-74

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 and the Budget Estimates for 1973-74.

2. The budget of the Central Government is not merely an exercise in balancing revenue and expenditure. Its primary role today is to be a major instrument for the realisation of our basic social and economic objectives. This Government is firmly committed to accelerated economic growth in a framework of greater social justice and self-reliance. The budget proposals which I shall present later in my speech are aimed at achieving these basic objectives. For a proper appreciation of these budget proposals in the broad context of the strategy for realising these objectives, it is necessary to bear in mind, as background, the state of the economy in 1972-73 and the economic prospects for 1973-74. The Economic Survey which was presented to Parliament a few days ago covers this territory fairly extensively. I shall, therefore, be brief in describing the salient features of the current economic situation.

Economic Conditions

3. With the return of refugees to their homeland and the emergence of Bangladesh as a friendly independent sovereign country, we had hoped that 1972-73 would be a year which we would devote our entire energy and resources to the unfinished task of economic and social reconstruction and development. We did certainly recognise from the beginning that 1973-73 was not going to be an easy year for the economy. In the course of my

budget speech last year, I had pointed out that while the resilience and the strength displayed by the economy in 1971-72 could give us confidence, there was little room for complacency, I had at that time warned that the events of 1971-72 would continue to cast their shadow in 1972-73. The strains and stresses through which the economy has had to pass in the current year could not however be wholly foreseen at that time.

4. Once again there was a failure of the monsoon in the summer of 1972 which created severe drought and scarcity conditions in several parts of the country. This has led to extensive loss of crops, shortage of fodder, and paucity of drinking water, creating conditions of grave hardship and suffering in parts of the country. The Government has been deeply concerned over the human suffering resulting from these unprecedented adverse conditions. In order to meet this challenge a large effort has been made to provide the maximum resources possible for the relief of those living in the affected areas, and we will have to continue these efforts so long as they are required. Unfortunately, this is the second year in succession that the production of foodgrains during the kharif season suffered a serious setback. This has adversely affected the procurement of grain for distribution by Government. The drought has also adversely affected the production of important commercial crops, such as oil seeds and raw jute. As a result, imbalances in certain strategic sectors of the economy producing the basic necessities of life have been magnified.

5. The abnormal increase in prices that took place in the current year is basically a reflection of these imbalances. The wholesale price index during the period April 1972 to the end of January 1973 registered an increase of 9.1 per cent, as compared to an increase of 3.7 per cent during the corresponding period of 1971-72. The rise in the prices of food articles was the crucial factor contributing to 3540 L.S.—10.

the increase in the index wholesale prices. I am very conscious of the fact that movements in prices during the current year have added greatly to the hardships suffered by the weaker and more vulnerable sections of our society. A major thrust of the policy of this Government is to reduce these hardships.

6. I do not intend to describe in detail the measures adopted by the Government to arrest the price rise and to relieve the distress caused by the drought. Honourable Members are aware of the determined efforts made by the Central and State Governments to stand by the people affected by the drought. Whatever resources in terms of money are required are being made available. The public distribution system has been strengthened. A country-wide emergency programme was launched to increase agricultural production in the current rabi season to offset the loss of kharif output for which Rs. 190 crores were made available to the States. On present indications the production of foodgrains during the rabi season will register a significant increase and I am confident this will result in a reduction of the pressure on prices. As a precautionary measure the Government has arranged to import about two million tonnes of foodgrains during the early part of 1973 at a cost of about Rs. 160 crores in foreign exchange. But there is no scope for complacency. The emerging price trends will have to be kept under continuous watch. Arrangements for procurement and public distribution will have to be further strengthened and streamlined.

7. The events of the current year have brought into sharp focus the continued heavy dependence of Indian agriculture on the rains. This is a pointed reminder of the urgent need to expand the area under irrigation and to evolve suitable techniques of dry farming as essential elements of an agricultural strategy designed to reduce the instability of crop production. The large scale distress in the drought affected areas has served to

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

emphasise once again the pressing need for better regional balance, and evenness in the level of development.

8. Against this background the sharp acceleration in the rate of growth of industrial production during the current year is heartening. On present indications the index of industrial production will register an increase of close to 7 per cent over the year, against an increase of 4.5 per cent in the previous year. But for a continuing shortage of power, the outcome would have been still more favourable. While a number of industries have contributed to industrial recovery, the rapid growth of textiles, after a decline in the preceding year, was the most important favourable factor. Sustained growth in industrial production in the coming year will require a more broad based effort than in the past.

9. I am glad to say that the export front looks encouraging. Exports increased by 23 per cent during the first eight months of 1972-73. This is a good performance, particularly when allowance is made for the uncertainties that have prevailed in exchange markets during the greater part of the current year. It would be well to remember, however, that our exports were helped by certain factors whose continuation cannot be taken for granted. The export of engineering goods on which we had placed high hopes have lost some of their earlier momentum. Some of the principal factors, like lesser utilisation of external assistance and large payments for imports of foodgrains and industrial inputs like iron and steel, oil, and fertilizer, are likely to exert greater pressure on our foreign exchange reserves. Clearly, foreign exchange is still a major constraint on our development. If self-reliance is to become a living reality, there must be a massive increase in our exports, coupled with adequate expansion in the domestic production of such vital import substitutes as iron and steel and fertilizers and increased efforts in explor-

ing indigenous sources of supply of oil. The behaviour of agricultural production, both of foodgrains and commercial crops, will also be a major determinant of the state of our balance of payments.

10. Despite a rapid growth of industrial production and of exports, the growth of real national income in the current year is likely to be small due mainly to lack of adequate growth in the agricultural sector. In order to retain a proper perspective of the situation, it must not be forgotten that fluctuations in national income are not an uncommon phenomenon in countries heavily dependent on agriculture. Such fluctuations must not lead us to draw pessimistic conclusion about the country's basic economic health or its development potential and prospects, which are sound.

11. As the Honourable Members know, the Government, after a careful assessment of all relevant factors, has fixed the growth rate for the Fifth Plan at 5.3 per cent per annum. The criticism is made that this target is too ambitious considering past trends. I am, however, entirely unable to accept that the target is unrealistic. Purposeful planning, after all, is not simply an extrapolation of past trends. The political and economic development of India since independence has belied the gloomy prophecies of many a distinguished commentator. More than once it has been demonstrated that the economy and polity of India have the resilience to bear hard shocks and emerge even stronger. The events of 1971 are an impressive indication of what can be achieved by collective will properly channelised. The task now before the nation is to bring a similar sense of discipline, determination, and hard work to bear on its quest for a better quality of life for the common man and a self-reliant economy.

12. The immediate tasks for the economy may be summarised as follows: Firstly, inflationary pressures have to be contained through a judicious combination of demand manage-

ment, increased production of basic wage goods, and the strengthening of the public distribution system. Secondly, in order to improve growth prospects, vigorous efforts have to be made to increase the rate of savings and investment. The third most important task is to achieve greater viability on the external front, which can only be achieved through higher exports and restraint on imports. Fourthly, there must be a rapid increase in employment opportunities, both in rural and urban areas, to make an adequate dent on the problem of unemployment. Determined efforts are necessary to reduce disparities in income and consumption. Finally, to secure greater social justice, programmes designed to provide minimum basic amenities to all citizens must be expanded in scope and coverage. These are the principal tasks which I have kept in mind in framing the budget proposals for 1973-74.

Revised Estimates, 1972-73

13. The set-back in the agricultural sector due to the failure of the monsoons had its inevitable impact on the budgetary position of the Government during the current year. A sum of Rs. 150 crores had to be provided for assistance to States chiefly for the development of minor irrigation under the emergency agricultural production programmes. In addition, the provision for short-term loans for seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, was raised from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 100 crores. Relief operations had to be organised on a massive scale in all the areas affected by natural calamities. The provision for assistance to States for relief of natural calamities had to be stepped up from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 220 crores. I feel it will be useful to draw up more effective plans for dealing with drought and natural calamities which unfortunately are at present a feature of the Indian economic scene.

14. The Budget made a provision of Rs. 720 crores for Central assistance to States for State Plans. To accele-

rate the work on certain irrigation and power projects, and with a view to bridge the gap in Plan resources, it has been decided to step up this assistance by another Rs. 55 crores. In addition, special accommodation by way of loans continued to be provided to certain States to meet inescapable deficits in their non-Plan accounts and for specified projects. The additional burden on the Central Budget on this account in the current year is likely to be Rs. 153 crores. It was necessary to make this enhanced special accommodation as, otherwise, the resources available to such States for implementing their Plan would have been reduced.

15. I had mentioned in my budget speech last year that a scheme for liquidation of overdrafts taken by the States had been evolved in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that overdrafts were not used by States as a mode of financing their expenditure. The scheme was put into operation with effect from 1st May, 1972 and has worked effectively during the year. I wish to say that we could not have solved the problem of States' overdrafts but for the cooperation extended by the State Governments in this matter. However, this was not achieved without paying a price. The overdrafts to States, amounting to Rs. 642 crores at the end of April, 1972, were cleared by providing ways and means advances and advance release of payments due to States. A small portion of these ways and means advances has been recovered in the course of the year and the recovery of the balance amount of Rs. 421 crores will be spread over the next few years. This arrangement really represents the taking over of the past deficits of State Governments on to the books of the Central Government with a corresponding adjustment in the books of the State Governments, thus increasing, though notionally, the deficit in the Central Budget by this same Rs. 421 crores.

16. The Defence Expenditure for the current year, now estimated at Rs. 1800

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crores, shows an increase of Rs. 192 crores as compared to the original Budget provision of Rs. 1408 crores. Other commitments contributing to expenditure higher than estimated in the budget proposals this year are—additional food subsidy to the extent of about Rs. 17 crores, payments on account of the take over of general insurance, coking and non-coking coal mines and the Indian Copper Corporation to the extent of Rs. 56 crores, and, Rs. 18 crores for rehabilitation assistance to about 8 lakhs people on the Western front affected by December 1971 war with Pakistan.

17. Honourable Members will, however, be glad to know that we have not allowed these unforeseen and heavy commitments on account of drought relief and emergency production programmes to come in the way of Plan expenditure. The Budget for 1972-73 had provided for a big step-up in the Plan outlay. Taking Central and Union Territories Plans and assistance to State Plans together, the provision was Rs. 2,624 crores, which represented an increase of nearly Rs. 500 crores over the 1971-72 Plan provision. I am glad to be able to say that there will not be any material shortfall in Plan expenditure this year. On the other hand, the Railways' Plan expenditure for the year will register an increase of Rs. 34 crores over the budget estimates.

18. Special Nutrition Schemes started in 1970-71 for providing supplemental nutrition to vulnerable sections of the population have gained momentum, and currently 32 lakhs pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers in urban slums, tribal areas and rural areas are deriving benefit from them.

19. The scheme for provision of home-sites to workers in rural areas is also gathering momentum. Central assistance for providing over 2 lakhs house-sites has already been sanctioned. States are also assured of assistance for Bosti improvement schemes

on the analogy of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme.

20. Receipts under Income and Corporation taxes are now estimated at Rs. 83 crores more than the Budget Estimates. Customs revenue may exceed the Budget Estimates by Rs. 90 crores. Union Excise duties may, however, show a decline of Rs. 37 crores as compared to the Budget Estimates because production may be affected on account of prevailing drought conditions and the power shortage.

21. In order to meet the heavy commitments to the States and to mop up the surplus investible funds of the banks and other financial institutions, we have taken recourse to three additional floatations of market loans during the current year. As a result, there will be an improvement in the receipts under this head by Rs. 263 crores—the realisation being Rs. 478 crores, against the provision of Rs. 215 crores made in the original Budget proposals. Collections under the various Small Savings Schemes are now expected to reach Rs. 300 crores, as against Rs. 230 crores assumed in the Budget.

22. After taking all these changes into account, the overall budgetary deficit will still be Rs. 550 crores. This figure excludes Rs. 421 crores of loans to States for clearance of their overdrafts till the end of last year. A deficit of this order, despite large scale additional resource mobilisation, was inescapable due to the extremely difficult situation caused by the drought and the resultant shortfall in food-grains production involving unexpectedly heavy spending on drought relief and on the emergency agricultural production programmes.

Budget Estimates: 1973-74

23. Let me now turn from a narration of the past to the future. As we leave behind 1972-73 and turn to 1973-74, our main objective is to fulfil

the remaining commitments of the Fourth Plan and to provide a firm base for the launching of the Fifth Five Year Plan in 1974-75.

24. In the background of the strong inflationary pressures prevailing in the economy, it is not easy to reconcile the requirements of growth with the requirements of stability. However, my general approach has been that the stability to be aimed at must be the stability of a growing economy. I believe that a solution which seeks stability by cutting down expenditure which adds to the productive capacity of the economy is in the long run self-defeating. In an economy where there is considerable unemployment such an approach would aggravate the inequitable distribution of income between those who are fully employed and the unemployed. For these reasons the provisions for development expenditure have been stepped up in the last three years notwithstanding the severe stresses through which the economy has had to pass in this period.

25. In 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 1,924 crores for the Central Plan is being made which will be Rs. 137 crores larger than the 1972-73 Budget provision. In addition to this, a provision of Rs. 810 crores for Central assistance to State Plans is being made which represents an increase of Rs. 35 crores over the 1972-73 provision. With a Plan provision of Rs. 110 crores for Union Territories, the original estimated requirement for Union Territories for the Fourth Plan will also be fulfilled. The Plan provision in the budget next year taking together Central and Union Territories Plans, as well as Central assistance to State Plans will be Rs. 2,844 crores as against Rs. 2,624 crores in 1972-73.

26. As Honourable Members are aware, a number of significant initiatives have been taken in the past three years to reorient our approach

to the Plan so as to combine the objective of promoting rapid economic growth with the ideal of securing greater social justice and the well-being of the needy and the poor. For this purpose, in continuation of earlier measures like the nutrition programme for children, rural water supply schemes, social security benefits for industrial workers, and schemes for rural employment, an amount of Rs. 125 crores was earmarked for a new package of welfare measures in 1972-73 Budget. Important schemes introduced during 1972-73 were special employment programmes for both educated and uneducated unemployed—Rs. 60 crores, expansion of primary education—Rs. 30 crores, slum improvement and rural homes sites—Rs. 20 crores, and rural water supply—Rs. 15 crores. These schemes are an essential component of our development strategy of growth, subserving the cause of social justice. They have now gathered momentum and are yielding beneficial results. We have, therefore, decided to provide in the 1973-74 Budget the same amount of Rs. 125 crores for continuation of these schemes in the Central Plan.

27. There are a number of on-going schemes which form the core of the Plan and provide the necessary infrastructure for our industry and commerce. We have to find resources for these. The Plan provision for power is being increased from Rs. 88 crores this year to Rs. 115 crores next year. Provision for increasing production capacity in the field of fertilizers and chemicals is being fixed at Rs. 134 crores, as against Rs. 95 crores in the 1972-73 Plan. Honourable Members will agree with me that an increased supply of power and of such critical inputs as fertilizers will have a highly favourable effect on the growth in agriculture and industry.

28. A word would be appropriate here about the Differential Interest Rates Scheme. Honourable Members will recall that on the 25th March last

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year I made a policy statement in this House in regard to public sector banks starting a scheme of lending at a concessional rate of interest for helping certain categories of persons in the low income brackets in their productive endeavours. The Reserve Bank issued the guidelines for the scheme in June, 1972, and thereafter banks started operating a pilot scheme. Later, when progress was reviewed it was felt that there was need for making some adjustments in the scheme. After considering all aspects I have decided to announce the following changes in the scheme.

29. The pilot scheme was confined to 163 industrially backward districts, excluding those which were covered by the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Schemes. The scheme will now be applicable to Small Farmers Development Agency / Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Schemes districts also, and in all will be operated in 265 districts covering three-fourths of all districts in the country. Institutions for physically handicapped persons, and orphanages and women's homes, irrespective of their place of location, will hereafter be eligible to borrow at the concessional rate, provided the funds thus obtained by them are used purely for productive schemes, and not for meeting their normal expenses. In the pilot schemes, the income limit for eligibility had been fixed at not more than Rs. 2,000 per annum per family in urban and semi-urban areas, and Rs. 1,200 per annum per family in the rural areas. I am increasing this limit to Rs. 3,000 for urban and semi-urban areas, and Rs. 2,000 for rural areas. I have also decided to make a change in regard to the ceilings for loans under the scheme. The ceiling for working capital loans, which was earlier Rs. 500, is now being raised to Rs. 1,500, and for term loans from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000. With these liberalisations I hope the scheme will be able to make a better impact.

30. Despite the progress made by the schemes already initiated for providing employment, and the efforts made both by Central and State Governments, what has been done so far has not been commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. Clearly, this is a field for fresh initiatives and greater concerted effort in the years to come. Government is particularly concerned about the growing unemployment among educated persons. In order to make a further dent on this problem it is proposed to undertake new programmes which will generate employment opportunities for an additional half a million educated persons in various fields and will at the same time help in the creation of durable assets, collection and compilation of valuable data, and training of an adequate number of persons to help in implementing the new programmes and projects that will be introduced in the Fifth Plan. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been set apart in 1973-74 Budget. But for the constraint of resources, I would have been happier to allocate a much larger sum for this purpose.

31. Another significant step which is being taken is the provision of Rs. 150 crores for 'advance action' on the Fifth Plan. This will ensure that when the Plan is launched we are in a position to get the benefits of Plan programmes within the Plan period itself. The next Plan envisages a much larger investment both in agriculture and key and basic industries, as well as industries producing goods for mass consumption. If the projected growth rate is to be achieved within the policy framework of self-reliance it is essential that projects of critical importance to the economy are completed according to schedule and attain full capacity output within the shortest possible time. The advance action on the Fifth Plan proposed in the 1973-74 Budget is designed to facilitate this outcome.

32. In addition to the provisions made in the Budget, resources will

also be available from the internal resources of the public sector enterprises, and by way of contributions from financial institutions. Such resources are estimated to yield an additional Rs. 518 crores to the Central Plan for next year, thereby raising resources for the total Central Plan to Rs. 2442 crores.

33. The State Plans have made satisfactory progress and for this purpose wherever necessary the Central Government has been providing help over and above the Central assistance for State Plans. With the provision of Rs. 119 crores in 1973-74 Budget, the total expenditure on special accommodation to States during the Fourth Plan will be in excess of Rs. 800 crores which was the estimate in the original Plan. The total State and Union Territories Plan outlay as worked out after discussions between the States, Planning Commission and Finance Ministry will be of the order of Rs. 1914 crores as against Rs. 1704 crores during the current year.

34. Taking the Central Plan with its internal resources as well as the State and Union Territories Plans, the total Plan outlay in 1973-74 will be Rs. 4356 crores as against Rs. 4011 crores during the current year.

35. On the non-Plan side due care has been taken to restrict the growth of expenditure to the minimum level. Defence expenditure is retained at the same level as in current year, namely, Rs. 1600 crores. Special accommodation to the States will be of the order of Rs. 119 crores and this should enable them to fulfil their Plan targets. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 79 crores will be given as loans to States for financing certain specific projects outside the State Plans. As a precautionary measure I am also providing Rs. 100 crores for assistance to States for meeting expenditure on natural calamities relief. I shall be a happy man if it is not needed.

36. The report of the Third Pay Commission is yet to be received. Government share the anxiety of the Honourable Members and of Central Government employees that the report, when received, should be considered and acted upon expeditiously. In the absence of the report, it has not been possible to make any specific provision for meeting the expenditure arising out of recommendations yet to be made. On receipt of the report, and subsequent to whatever decisions may be taken on its recommendations Supplementary Grants to the extent necessary will be taken for the additional requirements.

37. On the resources side, income-tax and corporation tax at current levels of taxation, are expected to show an improvement of Rs. 80 crores and Union Excise Duties Rs. 196 crores. Small Savings are continuing to show progress in collections and are expected to yield Rs. 325 crores next year, as compared to Rs. 300 crores this year. Repayments of loans by the States next year will also be higher in view of the massive loan assistance extended to them this year.

38. I am glad to confirm that the Refugee Relief Levies will be withdrawn with effect from 1st April, 1973. Necessary legislation for this purpose will be introduced separately before the end of this financial year.

39. After taking into account the improvement in revenue, the increased outlays on the Plan, and other commitments, the year 1973-74 will, at the existing levels of taxation, show a deficit of Rs. 335 crores. This figure makes no allowance for requirements arising out of the coming report of the Pay Commission.

40. Honourable Members, I am sure, will agree with me that in the present inflationary situation which the economy faces, the size of the deficit must be kept to a low level. In order to accomplish that, it becomes neces-

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sary for me to make proposals for increased taxation which will reduce this deficit. Now I shall deal with these proposals.

41. Before describing the tax proposals in detail, I would like to share with Honourable Members the general considerations underlying these proposals. As I have already mentioned, in the prevailing inflationary conditions in the country it would not be prudent to have a large deficit in the Budget. Moreover, there are the inevitable commitments arising out of the resource requirements for the Fifth Plan. If adequate resources are to be raised for financing the Fifth Plan, action has to begin in this very year. I have therefore no alternative but to propose some additions to the tax burden.

42. Both direct taxes and indirect taxes have to contribute to raising resources for our development. As Honourable Members are aware, the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri K. L. Wanchoo, ex-Chief Justice of India, has made a number of proposals in the field of direct taxation. I have carefully examined these proposals and am submitting a separate Bill to give effect to such of these recommendations as are acceptable to the Government. Some of the recommendations which have a bearing on the raising of resources are being implemented through the present Budget proposals. In making these proposals I have also taken account of the Report of the Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income headed by Dr. K. N. Raj.

43. In the present circumstances, there is no escape from using indirect taxes also to raise additional resources. However, I have taken care that in the process articles of mass consumption are left untouched. This will become evident as I unfold my proposals.

Direct Taxation

44. As Honourable Members are no doubt aware, the Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income has suggested several measures for mobilisation of resources from the agricultural sector. One of their principal recommendations is that agricultural income should be taken into account in determining the rate of tax applicable to non-agricultural income. This will help to reduce sharp disparities in the tax burden on persons with similar incomes. I consider this recommendation of the Committee to be well-conceived, and am accepting it. I am therefore making provision in the budget for aggregation of both the agricultural and non-agricultural components of a taxpayer's income for purposes of determining the rates of income-tax that will apply to the non-agricultural portion in cases where the taxpayer has non-agricultural income exceeding the exemption limit. For the purpose of determining the rate of income-tax applicable to the non-agricultural portion of a taxpayer's income, the first 3,000 rupees of his non-agricultural income will be appropriated to the lowest slab, which is exempt from tax. The agricultural income will be appropriated to the middle slabs, and the balance of the non-agricultural income will be appropriated to the upper slabs of the aggregate income. This scheme of partial integration will apply to the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, association of persons, bodies of individuals, and artificial judicial persons.

45. It is generally recognised that present system of tax treatment of Hindu undivided families has encouraged tax avoidance. It is my view that the unintended tax benefits currently available to Hindu undivided families should, to the extent possible, be neutralised. I therefore propose to provide separate rate schedules, in respect of both income-tax and wealth-tax, with higher rates applicable to Hindu undivided families having one or more members with inde-

pendent income or wealth exceeding the exemption limit. This is one of the recommendations of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee. It is also proposed to bring the minimum exemption limit in the case of all Hindu undivided families to the uniform level of Rs. 5,000 applicable in the case of individuals.

46. Capital gains tax can become a means of avoiding or reducing the burden of payment of income-tax. At present capital gains arising from the sale or transfer of capital assets held by a taxpayer for a period exceeding 24 months are entitled to concessional tax treatment. I propose to extend this period to 60 months. As a result, only capital assets held by a taxpayer for a period exceeding 60 months will qualify for concessional tax treatment applicable in relation to long-term capital assets.

47. Where industrial undertakings are required to shift as a result of compulsory acquisition of land and buildings, I propose to exempt, as a measure of relief, capital gains arising from the payment of compensation in such cases if the gains are reinvested for the acquisition of land and buildings for re-establishing the undertakings or starting new industrial ventures within a period of three years of the acquisition.

48. I also wish to encourage long-term savings through life insurance, and provident fund contributions. At present, 100 per cent of the first Rs. 1,000 of qualifying savings, plus 50 per cent of the next Rs. 4,000 and 40 per cent of the balance is allowed as deduction in computing taxable income. I propose to allow a deduction equal to 100 per cent of the first Rs. 2,000 of the qualifying savings. The quantum of deduction in respect of next Rs. 3,000 will continue at the existing rate of 50 per cent and in respect of the balance at the rate of 40 per cent.

Sports lovers will be glad that donations to approved sports institutions will qualify for tax-relief in the same manner as donations to charities. I shall be happy if this leads to improvement in the facilities provided to young sportsmen.

49. It has been a basic policy of the Government to encourage small and medium entrepreneurs with comparatively small resources to form public companies. Towards this objective, I propose to raise limit up to which a concessional rate of income-tax is applicable in the case of widely-held companies from Rs. 50,000 at present to Rs. 1 lakh. Under the existing schedule of rates, closely-held companies in the corporate sector pay income-tax at a concessional rate on the first Rs. 10 lakhs of their industrial profits. I propose to reduce the slab on which the concessional rate is applicable from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs. It is hoped that this measures will encourage conversion of these companies into widely held companies, and thereby broaden the base of the ownership of industry.

50. At present there is some doubt whether management compensation in respect of business undertakings or other property the management of which is taken over by the Government is liable to tax. To set this matter beyond doubt, I intend to introduce a provision to treat such management compensation as income from business liable to tax. This will apply retrospectively from the assessment year 1972-73.

51. Under the existing law, income-tax is deductible at source from the payments made by the Government, statutory corporations, local authorities and companies, to contractors in respect of works or labour contracts. I propose to include cooperative societies also in the category of taxpayers required to deduct tax at source from payments made by them to contractors.

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52. The Credit Guarantee Corporation of India has been formed for the purposes of guaranteeing advances made by banking companies to the hitherto neglected sectors of the economy. This is a laudable purpose and I propose to exempt the income of this Corporation from tax for a period of five years.

53. In my budget speech for 1971-72, I gave notice of the Government's intention to withdraw the development rebate in respect of ships acquired or plant and machinery installed after May 31, 1974. In response to the demand that this should be substituted by other fiscal concessions to impart a continuing momentum to industrial growth in the country, I had indicated that I would come up with some specific proposals for encouraging industries in selected sectors and those in backward areas. In pursuance of this undertaking, I am giving an indication of certain measures which Government has in mind for this purpose, as also for promotion of research and development, and exports. I propose to bring necessary legislation in the course of the year to give effect to these proposals.

54. It is my intention to provide an initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent of the cost of machinery and plant installed in selected industries after May 31, 1974. This would provide additional resources to the concerned enterprises in the early years of their development. A list of the industries to which this will apply is under consideration.

55. In order to provide a stimulus to investment in backward areas I intend to accord preferential tax treatment to industries to be set up in such areas after March 31, 1973. Specifically, the intention is to allow a deduction equal to 20 per cent of the profits derived by an industrial undertaking set up in the backward areas in computing its taxable profits. This concession will be available for a period of 10 years from the establishment of the industry. The ceiling on

investment eligible for subsidy will also be raised from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore, and the percentage of subsidy will be raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on the investment.

56. I feel it is important to enlarge the area of fiscal incentives for promoting research and development, particularly in the field of industry. I also feel that inadequate attention to this aspect is retarding the development of indigenous technology and therefore of self-reliance in industry. At the moment capital expenditure in regard to scientific research related to the business activity of the tax-payers during three years immediately preceding the commencement of business is allowed to be written off against the profits of the year in which the business is commenced. I propose to extend this concession, covering revenue expenditure, in regard to payment of salaries to research personnel, and on material inputs, during the pre-investment period. I also propose to allow a weighted deduction equal to one and one-third the amount paid for sponsored research and development work, in approved laboratories.

57. Honourable Members will agree with me that it will be a paying proposition for sizeable development expenditure to be incurred in developing exports, particularly of non-traditional products. At present expenditure on export market development is deductible for tax purposes to the extent of 133.3 per cent of actual costs. In view of the great importance of promoting our exports, I propose to increase the weighted deduction to 150 per cent in the case of widely held companies.

58. I am very conscious of the need to encourage the increase of employment in industry so that its growth may be oriented towards labour rather than capital intensive techniques. We are considering schemes which may serve this purpose.

59. The total additional revenue from the various measures in the field

of direct taxes enumerated by me will be Rs. 31 crores in a full year and Rs. 18.6 crores in the year 1973-74, of which the share of the Central Government will be approximately Rs. 14 crores.

Indirect Taxes

60. Sir, in turning to indirect taxes next, I intend to take up Central excises ahead of customs, in reversal of the normal order of precedence in deference to the former being the major contributor to our revenues.

Excise Duties

61. In doing so, I would like first, to refer to the effort I propose to make for raising revenue on behalf of the States through additional duties of excise. Honourable Members will recall that this is the third and final year for the fulfilment of our commitment to the States to raise these duties in lieu of sales Tax leviable on three commodities, namely, sugar, tobacco and textiles, so as to achieve an overall incidence of 10.8 per cent of the value of their clearances by the end of 1973-74. To reach this target, I shall have to raise about Rs. 25 crores in this Budget. In carrying out this exercise, I have been faced with considerable difficulty because one of the commodities, sugar, is at the moment a somewhat sensitive item, and, another, namely textiles, does not seem to offer much scope. That leaves me with no choice but to fall back on the "old faithful", cigarettes, to help me out of the predicament. Tobacco has been a much maligned commodity almost from the days of its discovery. While I would certainly refrain from adopting any attitude of castigation towards the numerous devotees of the tobacco leaf, I shall be content if those who take pleasure from the use of this weed will contribute in some higher measure to the national Exchequer.

62. Experience has shown that the existing slab system whereby cigaret-

tes pay fixed percentages of *ad valorem* duties depending on the ranges or slabs of value in which they fall, has been leading to the creation of dead areas in which no brands of cigarettes can flourish. By the very nature of the scheme this is also an in-built temptation towards the artificial depression of the value of certain brands which, I feel, will not only affect their quality but also, in the long run, the revenue from cigarettes. I, therefore, propose to resort to a more progressive system by adopting the simple principle that the better a cigarette, the more it pays. Starting with an aggregate base of 100 per cent *ad valorem* (for both basic and additional duties) at a value of ten rupees per thousand, the levy will rise at a steady rate of 5 per cent for every additional rupee or part thereof in value, till it reaches the present aggregate statutory ceiling of 300 per cent, which, if this is any consolation to smokers, I do not intend to revise upward. By suitable *inter se* adjustments in the basic and additional duties I hope to raise Rs. 32 crores in a full year, of which the major share of Rs. 24 crores will go to the States by way of additional excise duties.

63. I am afraid I cannot, while coming down on the cigarette smoker make things easier for the pipe smoker or the person who rolls his own cigarettes. I therefore propose to levy a duty on manufactured smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes, which will yield about only Rs. 80 lakhs, of which Rs. 22 lakhs will accrue to the States.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
What about snuff?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Merciful.

64. I have been concerned over the tendency of certain textile manufacturers to avoid payment of the legitimate duties on cotton and art silk fabrics by cutting up good fabrics into smaller pieces of fents and, into

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pieces of cloth which are euphemistically called rags. I have, as the first step towards curbing this tendency, already revised the definitions of fents and rags by reducing their length criterion. As the second step I now propose to increase suitably the duties on fents and, for the first time, prescribe duties for rags. If these measures do not have the desired effect, it might become necessary to consider more drastic steps.

65. There have been complaints that the duty incidence on certain blended fabrics manufactured with an ingredient of cotton is lower than on similar fabrics in which viscose is used in place of cotton. I propose to remove this disparity.

66. A situation has been created where, because of the total exemption enjoyed by artificial silk fabrics processed without the aid of power or steam, there is a growing tendency on the part of some art silk units to resort more and more to processing their fabrics with non-power operated machines. This cannot be allowed to continue. In making such fabrics also liable to duty now, I have, however, ensured, in the interests of equity, that the incidence on them is kept 40 per cent lower than it would be had power been used.

67. The above measures on textiles are expected to yield Rs. 3.65 crores of which about Rs. 1 crore will accrue to the States by way of additional excise duties.

68. The combined effect of the proposals detailed so far will net for the States a total revenue of Rs. 25 crores in a full year.

69. With my commitment to the States by way of additional duties thus fulfilled, I must now, in my continuing search for extra resources, turn to another commodity that has often come to the help of the Finance Minister in the past. I am referring

to motor spirit. Honourable Members will recall that I had increased steeply the duty on motor spirit, in 1971 with a view to curbing its consumption. Since then, and as though to give me adequate justification for resorting again to the curbing mechanism, there has been a pronounced spurt in the use of petrol. I propose therefore to apply the curb and also raise some revenue by increasing the duty on motor spirit by Rs. 80 per kilolitre so as to yield Rs. 19.20 crores per year.

70. I also intend to take this opportunity for making a few modifications in regard to certain petroleum fractions which are classifiable as motor spirit, particularly raw naphtha, where there is need for economy in its consumption. However, in doing so, the existing concessions for the use of naphtha in the manufacture of fertilisers, as also fuel in the manufacture of steel, will be left untouched. These minor modifications will net an additional revenue of Rs. 1.60 crores.

71. When the levy was first imposed on compounded and blended lubricating oils and greases I had granted relief to the smaller manufacturers by exempting such products manufactured without the aid of power from duty. I, however, find that even some of the bigger manufacturers have stepped into a territory not really meant for them, by changing their production to methods where power is not used so as to avoid paying duty. Honourable Members will appreciate that I cannot allow such avoidance to go unquestioned. I, therefore, propose to withdraw the existing criterion and effectively confine the concession to the smaller manufacturers by prescribing it on a quantity-slab basis. I also propose to increase the effective rate of duty on such oils and greases from 13 per cent to 15 per cent. These measures will yield Rs. 2.35 crores.

72. While on this subject of the ingenuity of manufacturers I would like to mention the parallel instance of nylon yarn spinners who have started adjusting the denierage of their yarn in a way that will enable them to pay lower duties taking advantage of the denierage grouping system on the basis of which the rates of duty are levied. To cite an instance, in the first group where the cut-off point is 30 deniers, production has shifted to yarn of 31 and 32 deniers, which therefore pays only a lower-duty. I propose to rectify the situation by suitably re-adjusting the existing denier groups.

73. The next measure I propose is meant to facilitate the collection of duty on synthetic fibres and yarn. This I intend doing by exempting the raw materials, such as polymer chips, used in such manufacture, from duty and suitably readjusting the duties on the finished nylon, acetate and polyester yarn and fibres. However, in doing so, I have ensured that the existing incidence of duty on nylon yarn used in the manufacture of fishing nets and parachute cords remains unaffected.

74. These measures relating to synthetic yarn and fibres will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 7.85 crores.

75. Keeping in view the need for a higher degree of taxation on luxury articles used by the more affluent, I propose to increase the duties on a few selected items. Refrigerators and air-conditioners will pay 60 per cent and their parts, including parts of their machinery, will pay 75 per cent. The proposed increase on refrigerators will not, however, affect those of a capacity not exceeding 165 litres which are used by the middle class consumer. Refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery for industrial undertakings and public-run hospitals are not being touched. The duty on domestic electrical appliances, as also on decorative plywood, will be raised to 25 per cent. However, commercial plywood will pay

lower rates of 20 per cent and 15 per cent depending on the square area of such plywood. Plywood for tea-chests also remains unaffected. The rest of this list of items consists of motor vehicle parts, instant coffee, shaving cream and long playing records. The proposed duty on gramophone records will apply to the more expensive long-playing variety only.

76. These various measures in the aggregate will yield Rs. 8.33 crores.

77. My next proposal is for the addition of a few items to those already in the excise net, namely, caustic potash, carbon black, carbide tool tips, wire ropes, and certain rubber chemicals. All these, (except carbide tool tips which will pay 20 per cent), will bear a duty at the normal general rate of 10 per cent that is levied on raw materials in the Central Excise tariff. Glycerine which has so long been paying specific duty will also join their number. These levies are expected to yield Rs. 3.60 crores.

78. I also propose to modify enlarge, or rescind a number of concessions that exist at present. Without cataloguing them in detail, I shall mention a few of each variety. Some of the existing concessions given for paper mills some years back have been found to be out-dated. I propose to replace them with certain others aimed at benefiting future expansions of smaller paper mills and also attracting new capital investment to the industry. The scope of exemption fixed on a quantitative basis for paper mills having no bamboo plants attached to them will also be enlarged. The use of unconventional raw materials like bagasse, and cereal straw, will be further encouraged by liberalising the existing concession. Among the list of concessions that are being withdrawn are those relating to certain producers of rayon yarn and to low-voltage electric motors, sheet glass and plate glass, and glass fibre and yarn. Acrylic sheets produced out of duty paid plastic materials, and p. v. c. films of specified thickness and layflat tubings

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

produced by the small scale sector, will be exempted. These diverse measures will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 3.60 crores.

79. Before I go on to deal with customs duties, I would like to make a reference to a matter which concerns both kinds of duties. Honourable Members are aware that Parliament has been sanctioning enabling provisions for levy of regulatory duties of excise and customs on a year to year basis from 1963. Regulatory duties were intended as special fiscal measures to be resorted to only for certain purposes. I propose to replace them by new straightforward revenue raising provisions. For certain reasons it is not possible to incorporate the provisions in rate tariffs, or make them part of taxation statutes and they would therefore have to be revived from year to year for the present. The new provisions now proposed levy auxiliary duties both on excisable goods and imported goods at an amount equal to 20 per cent of the value of such goods. These levies have however been limited to a level needed to raise resources for the Centre by granting exemptions wherever and to the extent warranted, for which suitable provisions have been made in the relevant clauses of the Finance Bill.

80. I shall wind up my catalogue of excise proposals by referring to how I intend to resort to this provision on the excise side. In the case of aluminium, jute yarn and jute manufactures, other than hessian, copper and zinc, the auxiliary levies will continue at the same levels at which they were hitherto charged by way of regulatory duties. In the case of steel ingots and iron and steel products (other than skelp), however, the rate will be 75 per cent of the effective basic duty as against 50 per cent hitherto levied as regulatory duty. This measure in the case of iron and steel is necessary in order to bring about a further reduction in the gap between imported and indigenous prices.

81. In the case of steel as well as all other metals, the auxiliary duties will apply, however, only to indigenous production, and will not be attracted by way of countervailing duty on imports.

82. While on this subject I would also like to mention a modification I propose to make in the exemption on steel products produced by electric furnaces. These secondary steel producing units which are scrap-based are at present enjoying an exemption of the ingot-stage duty on the products made by them. The extent of such benefit, which was only 75 rupees per metric tonne prior to December 1971, has nearly doubled since then, and is likely to increase further with the modification now being made on iron and steel. In the circumstances I propose to impose on furnace steel a levy of Rs. 50 per metric tonne at the ingot stage. This will, of course, be subject to 75 per cent of this basic duty as auxiliary duty, in the same way as other steel. I would not consider this impost in any way inequitable, for it still leaves a considerable advantage in favour of furnace steel as compared to what the major steel plants have to pay at the ingot stage.

83. These proposals after setting off the revenue that will be forgone by dropping regulatory duties, will yield Rs. 34.60 crores of which Rs. 29 crores will accrue to the Centre.

Import Duties

18 hrs.

84. It is time now to turn to customs duties where my proposals can be broadly categorised under three main heads.

85. The first relates to auxiliary duties, which I propose to apply on the Customs side by means of three differential rates of 20 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent of the value of imported goods. All those paying an effective customs duty of 100 per

cent *ad valorem* or more, will pay 20 per cent as auxiliary duties; those paying 60 per cent *ad valorem* and more, but less than 100 per cent, will pay 10 per cent; and the rest of the goods will pay 5 per cent. However, foodgrains, books, family planning appliances and a few other selected categories of goods, as well as three other items to which I shall presently refer, will be totally exempt from auxiliary duties of customs.

86. After making allowance for the revenue that will be forgone by dropping regulatory duties this measure is expected to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 36.50 crores.

87. The second proposal is regarding the modification of the rates of duties presently bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Pending re-negotiations with the concerned contracting parties we have been permitted to modify the bound rates under the Agreement to the extent necessary for the rationalisation to the tariff rate structure. Consequent on this I have decided to revise the rates of duty on a number of items which among them will include wood pulp, tallow and a few plastic materials. These revisions of rates are expected to yield an additional Rs. 18.70 crores in a full year.

88. My last proposal relating to customs is a selective revision of the existing rates of duty on a few items.

89. It is necessary to give a further impetus to import substitution and encourage more extensive manufacture of machinery in our country. I feel that a fiscal incentive is needed for this purpose which I propose to administer by making an across-the-board increase in the rate of duty on all machinery from the existing level of 30 per cent to 40 per cent. This will be applied also to certain allied items.

90. Raw cotton has been enjoying a privileged position for a long time with only a nominal concessional

duty of 10 paise per kilogram. Since imported cotton is used mainly for the production of fine and superfine fabrics and comparatively expensive varieties of blended fabrics which, in the nature of things, are expected to be used by the more affluent sections of society, I propose to withdraw this concessional rate and make raw cotton liable to its 40 per cent statutory rate, which is the normal level of taxation for raw materials in the Customs Tariff.

91. However, raw cotton along with two other items, namely, tallow and machinery, will not be subjected to auxiliary duties of customs.

92. Copper which has been paying a rate of duty at 30 per cent will pay 40 per cent which is the normal rate applicable to non-ferrous metals.

93. Since the margin of profit on stainless steel sheets is considerable, I propose to raise the rate of duty on them from 100 per cent to 200 per cent. However, the duty on stainless steel plates and strips will be fixed at a lower rate of 60 per cent.

94. As a measure of assistance to indigenous industry, the concessional rate of 60 per cent so far applicable to nylon yarn used in tyre manufacture is proposed to be withdrawn.

95. I also propose to raise the rate of duty an unexposed cinematograph films from 15 paise to 50 paise per linear metre.

96. These various measures relating to revisions of rates of customs duties are expected to yield Rs. 97.30 crores in a full year.

97. In addition to this, countervailing duties of customs which will automatically accrue because of the proposed changes in excise duties will account for an additional Rs. 3.50 crores.

98. To sum up, all the proposals regarding excise and customs duties that

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

I have listed so far will yield about Rs. 274 crores. The measures relating to customs duties will yield about Rs. 156 crores. From the excise duties, which will be of the order of Rs. 118 crores, Rs. 38 crores will accrue to the States.

99. I may now briefly summarise the revenue implications of the various proposals that I have outlined earlier in my speech. The additional yield from direct taxes in 1973-74 will be Rs. 186 crores. Of this, Rs. 4.7 crores will accrue to the States, leaving Rs. 13.9 crores for the Centre. The excise duty proposals will yield additional revenue worth Rs. 118 crores in 1973-74. Of this amount, nearly Rs. 38 crores will go to the States and the balance of Rs. 80 crores will accrue to the Centre. The additional revenue from customs duties will amount to Rs. 156 crores. In all, the Central revenues will benefit from the total package of my proposals to the extent of Rs. 250 crores. As a result, the initial deficit of Rs. 335 crores estimated at 1972-73 tax rates will be reduced to Rs. 85 crores. This however will be increased by the provision which will have to be made in connection with the report of the Pay Commission.

100. Sir, before concluding I would like to point out that this is the third regular budget that I have been privileged to present to this august House. During each of these budgets, I have had to come forward with proposals for significant amounts of additional taxation. This was not a pleasant task. It was however inevitable in the light of resources required to meet our basic commitments to the people and the unprecedented challenges of the difficult times we have lived through. The poverty and the associated inequalities in income and wealth that prevail in this country cannot be abolished over night. But there can never be any doubt about the direction in which the Government is determined to move to sustain people's faith in our democratic policy as an effective

vehicle of rapid social change. It is in this context of our firm commitment to socialism, rapid economic growth and a self-reliant economy that the budget proposals must be appraised. The building up of a socialist society requires a sustained multi-dimensional effort to transform our social and economic structure. In an economy where a large number of people are ill-fed and ill-clothed we cannot afford the luxury of maintaining the status quo. Fiscal policy must assist in this process. This is the vision I have kept in mind in formulating this year's budget.

101. The increased provisions for employment programmes and the continuing emphasis on selected schemes of social welfare are part of an attempt to reduce the existing inequalities of income and consumption. The partial integration of agricultural and non-agricultural income, and the imposition of higher income-tax rates on Hindu undivided families, are designed to make our tax system more equitable and progressive. The pattern of proposed additions to indirect taxes will also serve the same purpose. I have made every effort to ensure that additional levies do not impose an undue burden on the common man. On the other hand, small savers will benefit positively by the proposed liberalisation of tax exemptions for contributions to provident funds and life insurance. The introduction of initial depreciation allowances for selected high priority industries after 31st May 1974 will strengthen this country's industrial structure and thereby help in the realisation of the goal of self-reliance. Concessions for research and development will further stimulate the growth of indigenous technology and contribute to self-reliance. The enhancement of the weighted deduction presently allowed in respect of export market development must also be seen in the context of the nation's determination to move speedily towards self-reliance. Incentives for industrialisation of backward areas that I have indicated will

help to reduce the existing regional inequalities in the level of development which are clearly inconsistent with the ideas of a socialist society. As I see it, the budget for 1973-74 represents another major effort on the part of this Government to get the country moving towards the goal of an expanding self-reliant economy based on social justice.

FINANCE BILL*, 1973

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial Proposals of the Central Government for the Financial year 1973-74.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I oppose the measures and oppose the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. (*Interruption*). I have brought the books and I can oppose the motion for introduction.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I would request you not to break the precedents and the conventions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I would also oppose this measure which means further price-rise to the consumers.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is this social justice? We are not guided by conventions or rules when it is such a price-rise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order. There are rules and precedents. Kindly hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I would request you not to bypass the convention. This House is guided by the conventions which we follow. The House has established certain conventions and precedents which we should

respect and follow. I am sorry I cannot allow the precedents to be broken.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1973-74."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[18.18 hrs

Division No. 8]

Ayes

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Bisappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Buta Singh, Shri

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrashekarappa Veerabesappa,
 Shri T.V.
 Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhutten Lal, Shri
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharla, Shri Mohan
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indra
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Ghridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshiah, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Lasker, Shri Nihar
 Lutfi Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Melkote, Dr. G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patel, Shri Nabwarlal
 Patil, Shri Anant Rao
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vithe
 Patil, Shri G. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.

Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shah
 Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr K L.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala
 Rao, Dr V K. R. Varadaraja
 Rathna, Shri Umed Singh
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra

Satyanarayana, Shri B.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri R.

Venkateswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Virendra
 Bade, Shri R. V.
 Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
 Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Durairasu, Shri A.
 Dutta, Shri Birén
 Giri, Shri S. B.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.
 Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Krishnan, Shri M. K.
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohanty, Shri Surendra
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Subravelu, Shri
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri G. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes 249; Noes 67

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
 Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

12.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, March 1, 1973/Phalguna 10, 1894 (Saka)

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri R. K. Khadikar, Banamali Patnaik, Shankarrao Savant, Chapalendu Bhattachariyya, J. P. Duge, M. M. Hashim. Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Shrimati Savitri Shyam;

NOES: Sarvashri Samar Guha, Ram Deo Singh and P. G. Mavalankar.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.